

## DIVIDE CHINA HOLDINGS BY JAPAN-RUSSIA PACT

(Special cable to the Monitor)

LONDON—The foreign bureau of The Christian Science Monitor have the permission of the Chinese legation in London to state that no confirmation as yet has been received by them from the government in China, or from the Russian embassy, as to the demands reported to have been made on China by Russia. From the best available sources of information the Monitor bureau learn, however, that it is regarded as a practical certainty that a secret treaty exists between Japan and Russia by which Manchuria will be occupied by the former and Mongolia by the latter. The difficulties in the way of this arrangement are the existing foreign loans in Manchuria which make the taking over of that province by Japan distinctly difficult in the face of European creditors.

### MONGOLIA REPORT IS DENIED

(By the United Press)

LONDON—A St. Petersburg telegraph agency, in a cablegram received here today, declares it is authorized completely to contradict the reports that Russia has sent to China demands that Mongolia be permitted to accept Russian suzerainty. The Russian legation here denies that such an announcement was authorized by the imperial Russian government. Diplomats here declare that while Russia has not made a formal demand on China to release Mongolia, she has queried the Chinese government regarding its attitude in the matter.

NEW YORK—Despatches to the New York Herald state that Russian troops are approaching Manchuria for the purpose, it is stated, of clearing Mongolia of wandering bands of Chinese.

WASHINGTON—The five armored cruisers of the Pacific fleet have been ordered to remain at Honolulu, ready for service in Chinese waters if necessary.

A cable message to the Boston Financial News from London states that urgent preparations are being made at Nanking for the resumption of hostilities between the imperial troops and the Republicans. Troops are being mobilized at Nanking and General Li has been ordered north, being replaced at Wuchang by General Liang Tien.

### PARIS RIOTERS DISPERSED

(By the United Press)

PARIS—Nine policemen were injured and 30 persons were arrested today in front of the Palais de Justice, where several thousand people gathered, crying, "Down with the army." Mounted guards, cuirassiers and cavalry finally dispersed the crowd.

## MAYOR OF BOSTON TAKES A LIKING TO WOODROW WILSON

Mayor Fitzgerald, who returned from Washington yesterday, where he attended the Jackson day dinner on Monday, was enthusiastic today over the impression he formed of Gov. Woodrow Wilson, and says that if he were nominated by the Democrats for President, he would be elected.

The mayor said that Governor Foss was well thought of and might prove a strong candidate.

## FUND STILL IN NEED OF \$12,658

Twenty days still remain for the Franklin Square house canvass, and \$12,658 is still needed. Dr. Perin, president, reports additional pledges of \$3000 for the last four days, bringing the total up to \$87,342. His report is as follows: Before reported, \$84,342; J. L. Grandin, Jr., Boston (additional), \$2500; G. K. Webster, Boston, \$100; Elbridge Torrey, Boston, \$100; Wallace F. Robinson, Boston (additional), \$100; Mrs. E. A. Harwood, Newton (additional), \$100; Everett W. Hardett, Boston (additional), \$25; Mrs. William Wood, Memorial (additional), \$75; total, \$87,342.

### OLLIE M. JAMES IS A SENATOR

FRANKFORT, Ky.—Congressman Ollie M. James was elected United States senator Tuesday by the Kentucky Legislature to succeed Senator Paynter, whose term expires in March, 1913. Mr. James was the choice of the Democratic preferential primary.

## REFORM FORCES SEE VINDICATION OF NEW CHARTER IN ELECTION

Good Government, Citizens League and Public School Association Candidates All Winners in Balloting

### DEMOCRATS LOSE

Walter Ballantyne Receives Highest Vote for City Council, While George E. Brock Leads for Education

## VOTE OF THE CITY

CITY COUNCIL	
*Ballantyne	23,957
*Coulthurst	23,341
*Kenny	23,153
Collins	20,841
O'Brien	20,115
Cunningham	19,815
Goodwin	10,524

### \*Elected.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE	
*Brock	25,006
*Lee	24,264
Sheehan	23,020
Merritt	17,206
Fitzgerald	15,987

### \*Elected.

LICENSE	
Yes	30,816
No	16,542

Justification of the new charter and a victory for improved conditions is seen by the reform workers in the election Tuesday of Walter Ballantyne, John A. Coulthurst and Thomas J. Kenny to the city council and George F. Brock and Joseph Lee to the school committee. All were candidates of the Citizens Municipal League, Good Government Association and the Public School Association, defeating the Democratic slate.

The elected councilors had the endorsement, also, of the Republican city committee. Frank A. Goodwin, who ran with only the Republican city committee endorsement, received the smallest vote in the council contest.

Mrs. Susan Fitzgerald, making an independent run in the school contest, polled more votes than the organizations thought she would.

Messrs. Ballantyne, Coulthurst and Kenny polled a total of 70,451 votes; the three members of the Democratic slate polled 60,771 votes. The average lead per member of the Municipal League slate over the Democratic slate was therefore 3227.

The results of the election are held by the reformers to be a rebuke to the so-called Fitzgerald-Lomasney force. (Continued on page seven, column one)

## ONE POINT DECIDED EACH FOR PACKERS AND FOR GOVERNMENT

CHICAGO—Judge Carpenter in the trial of the packers in the United States district court today ruled that three letters bearing notations and signatures of three of the defendant packers could not be admitted as evidence, defeating the first effort of the government to connect the defendants individually with the alleged monopoly conspiracy.

The court in the same decision permitted the introduction of three other documents sent by agents from one packing company to those of another. These the court held tend to show mutual agreement between the packing companies and a syndicate method of doing business. This last ruling is considered favorable to the government.

In holding the papers bearing the writing of Arthur Meeker, J. Ogden Armour and Thomas J. Connors inadmissible, the court said that no evidence had been submitted to show that these writings were part of any conspiracy. The men named were all in the Armour company and the court held the letters might have been simply instructions by managers to their own employees without regard to policies or actions of the other packing houses.

The court left the way open for the government still to show that these writings were in line with a conspiracy. If this is shown they will be admitted later on. The papers in question are orders of the Armour company to its agents giving price margins.

Penned notations were made by Armour and the others named. These notations, according to the court, fall in themselves to show any evidence of collusion to maintain prices between Swift and Armour or any other packers.

Jerome H. Pratt was recalled and District Attorney Wilkerson began reading the documents admitted to the jury.

## COOPERATION URGED AS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE ELECTS

Charles E. Hatfield of Newton Is Again Named to Head the Organization for Another Year

### FEW CHANGES MADE

Walter S. Glidden of Somerville, Former Councilor, Is Made Chairman of the Finance Department

Cooperation in the coming campaign was urged by Charles E. Hatfield, chairman at the annual meeting of the Republican state committee in the Kimball building, 18 Tremont street today.

The new officers are: Chairman, Charles E. Hatfield, Newton; secretary, George A. Bacon, Springfield; assistant secretary, Frank B. Hall, Worcester; treasurer, H. Clifford Gallagher, Milton; chairman of the executive committee, Henry P. Field, Northampton; chairman of the finance committee, Walter S. Glidden, Somerville.

Chairman Hatfield appointed to serve (Continued on page five, column one)

## CONSERVATIVES WORK HARD FOR A VICTORY IN GERMAN ELECTIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The Conservatives are working energetically to recover lost ground and to secure a victory. The Prussian minister of the interior has issued the customary secret manifesto to the political officials, admonishing them to do their duty fully in the coming elections, and these in their turn exercise gentle suasion on their subordinates, all of which, under the prevailing system of public voting, is tantamount to coercion in favor of the reactionary Conservative-Clerical bloc.

Attempts are also being made to represent the state finances in as good a light as possible, and the Liberal press openly declares that dust is being thrown in the eyes of the people by inaccurate communications regarding the budget estimates.

One thing is certain, that new taxes will have to be levied to meet the increased expenditure for armaments, and what form they will take is kept a profound secret until after the elections are over. From many of the agrarian districts comes the glad tidings for the "left" parties that the people, peasants and small farmers, are dissatisfied with the regime of the "Junkers" and are inclined to give their vote to the representatives of a more liberal policy. This condition of things would mean indeed an awakening for the backbone of the agrarian party is the peasantry.

### Bavaria Coalition Reported

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The Berlin correspondent of the Matin states that an official announcement has been made for the first time that the Liberal parties, the league of Bavarian peasants, and the league of German peasants, have thrown in their lot with the Socialists in connection with the elections to the Bavarian Landtag, in order to save the Bavarian people from the oppression of the central majority.

Referring to this fact the Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, points out that it is a most extraordinary fact that the Socialists, although in opposition to all the bourgeois parties, have found it possible to throw in their lot with others. Nothing but reasons of the very utmost importance could, it is explained, account for such an attitude.

## MORE ARMORIES URGED IN BILL FILED IN HOUSE

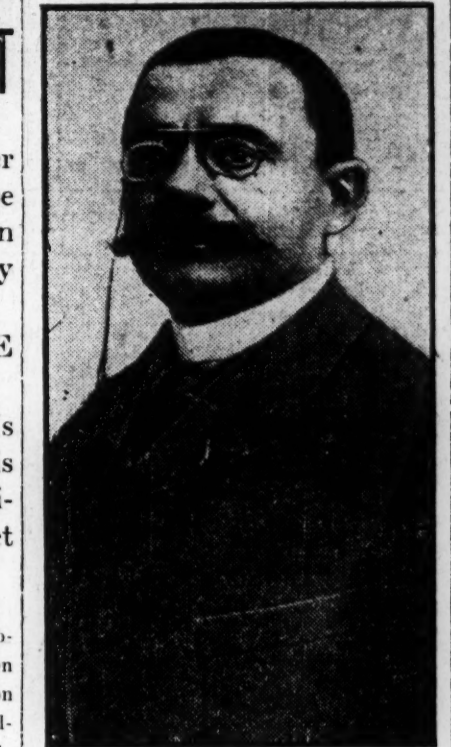
A plea for the commonwealth of Massachusetts to build more armories is represented in a bill filed in the House today by Representative Ernest A. Witt of Springfield, on petition of Adj.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson.

The measure provides for doing away with the limitation that the board of armory commissioners may not build more than three armories in any one year. Mr. Witt's bill amends the armory commissioners' powers as defined in section 133 of chapter 004, of the acts of 1908, as amended by chapter 323 of the acts of 1909, so that they may with the approval of the Governor and council acquire, take over, or lease suitable grounds for parade, drill and target practice until the militia is adequately provided with suitable grounds.

All lands so purchased or acquired the armory commissioners may, with the approval of the Governor and council, erect such buildings thereon as the militia may need. The bill provides that the commissioners shall rebuild, remodel and repair armories of the first class which have been injured or destroyed by fire, and may construct, remodel, enlarge or otherwise improve existing state armories if in their judgment the needs of the service may demand this, subject to the approval of the commander-in-chief, and shall construct armories until the militia shall be provided with

(Continued on page seven, column three)

## French Foreign Affairs Placed Again in Hands of Well-Known Statesman



M. DELCASSE

(Copyrighted by Exclusive News Agency)

(By the United Press)

PARIS—The crisis in the French cabinet was temporarily bridged today when M. Delcasse, minister of marine, upon the earnest insistence of President Fallieres accepted the post vacated by M. de Selves.

(Special cable to the Monitor)

LONDON—The sudden resignation of M. de Selves, the minister for foreign affairs in Paris, owing to his inability to reconcile his own statements with those of the prime minister before the senatorial committee, has emphasized in the most vivid way the information printed in The Christian Science Monitor during the last year on the subject of the irregular negotiations carried on between Paris and other European capitals.

In answer to questions from M. Clemenceau, M. de Selves expressed himself as unable to reply on the ground that he could not distinguish between the duty of telling the whole truth and maintaining the unity of the cabinet. He was speaking of the negotiations carried on for some time previously with the object of bringing about a rapprochement largely on a financial basis between Paris and Berlin without reference to London.

M. de Selves has gained the confidence of the European governments with whom he has negotiated and the task of explaining the enigma will now be thrust on the premier.

## DATE SET FOR HEARING ON THE THAYER SHOE MACHINERY MEASURES

WASHINGTON—Shoe manufacturers from all parts of New England and representatives of shoe manufacturing interests in all parts of the country are expected to be present at the hearing before the judiciary committee of the House, announced this morning to take place on Jan. 30, on the bills introduced by Representative Thayer of Massachusetts to prevent restriction in the sale or lease of tools and machinery covered by the United States patent laws.

The bills, which are aimed directly at the United Shoe Machinery Company, would prevent any person or corporation from directly or indirectly attempting to restrain the vendee or licensee of any tools or machinery furnished by them from using tools or machinery not furnished by them. A penalty is provided of a fine not exceeding \$5000 or imprisonment not exceeding a year and in case of second conviction of the annulment of the letters patent involved in the matter.

There was for a time yesterday some prospect in sight for a settlement of the longshoremen's strike. A telephone call came to the strikers' headquarters proposing a committee be sent to meet the steamship agents. The committee came (Continued on page five, column four)

## BRAINTREE FIRE DESTROYS CHURCH AND ARNOLD BLOCK

BRAINTREE, Mass.—Fire resulting in damage approximating \$50,000 started in the Arnold block, in Storr's square, this morning and spread to the Congregational church adjoining, completely destroying that edifice. The church is a historic building, organized in 1707, and its list of pastors included the Rev. Dr. Richard F. Storrs. The damage to this edifice alone amounted to \$30,000. Failure of the alarm to ring delayed the call for the fire department.

On the first floor of the Arnold block was the Arnold grocery store and also the office of Arkley L. White and on the second floor was the lodge room of the Monaquitt lodge, K. of P.

Assistance was asked and a Quincey company was the first to respond coming with an auto truck, a distance of about three miles. This was followed by the steamer of the central fire department of Quincy. Next came two companies from Weymouth and another from Randolph.

In the efforts to save the church the firemen climbed to the belfry and poured a stream on the building until they were driven out by the smoke. The occupants of the Arnold building sustained a loss of nearly \$20,000.

## TRUST SOLUTION SEEN BY MR. CARNEGIE IN AN INDUSTRIAL COURT

Borrowed \$1500 in 1861 and Thus Obtained His Start in Steel Business He Tells Congress Committee

### FILES A STATEMENT

Lays Much of Financial Trouble in United States to Monetary System and Indorses New Aldrich Plan

WASHINGTON—"When did you enter the iron and steel business?" was Chairman Stanley's opening question, as Mr. Carnegie settled himself in his chair today, arranged his papers and began to talk to the Congress committee investigating the United States Steel Corporation.

"In November, 1861," he said, "I began as a partner of Mr. Miller and built an iron mill in Pittsburgh. In 1862 we went into the Keystone Bridge works. I found an engineer on the Pennsylvania who had built an iron bridge. I saw at once that the day of wooden bridges was past and with two or three partners I started the manufacture of bridge iron. "I borrowed \$1500 from the Third National Bank of Pittsburgh to put in my share of the capital. That was my first start."

Mr. Carnegie appeared in answer to a subpoena to tell his own part in the growth of the iron and steel industry. Last summer he wrote Chairman Stanley that he would be glad to testify before the committee, but he experienced a change of mind and in order to make certain that he would be on hand today Mr. Stanley served a subpoena on him.

In the early days of what witnesses before the committee have termed "ruinous competition," Mr. Carnegie was known as the most energetic figure in the iron and steel trade. John W. Gates testifying before the committee said that Mr. Carnegie's business acumen forced the steel combine to "purchase his holdings for nearly \$100,000,000 more than the figure at which he had previously offered them for sale."

"When he appeared the committee room was crowded. For the first time since the investigation began a few women appeared among the spectators. Mr. Carnegie took his seat smilingly and drew from an inside pocket a voluminous packet of papers and documents which he threw on the table before him."

Among a myriad of other things Mr. Carnegie attacked the financial system of the country and indorsed the Aldrich money plan.

"When panics happen in this country," he said, "they are due to our banking system, which is a disgrace to civilization. Panics are all wrong. If Congress passes the bill now before it a way will be made for preventing them."

He declined to discuss anything of which he was not certain and several times reproached Mr. Stanley for asking questions which called for the use of judgment or opinion. In this way he evaded several points, declaring he had left a great part of his business to his partners and knew nothing of many transactions. After reviewing his early connections with the steel business Mr. Carnegie was asked what his plans were when he sold out to the steel combine.

"Why," he answered, "pounding the table before him, 'if I had remained in the Steel I would have had a plant at Connemac, O., that would have astonished the world and would have absolutely crushed out all competition in the steel business.'"

Mr. Carnegie filed with the committee a statement of his views on present conditions in which he said:

"I assume that it may be laid down as an axiom that where practical monopoly exists through combination in any industrial field or in any natural product regulation under law must follow to avoid the grave danger of extortion from the consumer. We are in a transition stage and naturally ideas are numerous and diverse.

"That a satisfactory measure will finally be evolved, one which does not go further than actually necessary to prevent restraint of trade and monopoly, is certain. Nothing revolutionary is required. Experience will reveal the true path as we march onward.

"There should properly be created an industrial court modeled after the interstate commerce commission and commerce court charged with all questions connected with manufacture and natural products since the Interstate commerce commission is already fully occupied with its own field.

"It is far from being of the first importance."

(Continued on page five, column one)

### BUT ONE BOAT MISSING

WASHINGTON—All but the McCall of the 14 United States torpedo boat destroyers caught at sea Monday night are accounted for, according to a despatch from Rear Admiral Winslow, commanding the second division of the Atlantic fleet, which has been sweeping the seas in search of the little vessel.

THE COPY OF THE MONITOR WHICH YOU PASS TO YOUR NEIGHBOR EACH DAY MEANS MORE TO HIM BECAUSE HE KNOWS THAT YOU HAVE TAKEN THE TIME TO READ AND ENJOY IT BEFORE PASSING IT ALONG

Send your "Want" ad to  
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MONITOR

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THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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It will be run FREE  
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ON THE  
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Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

DIRECT TELEPHONIC  
LINES TO PARIS GIVEN  
BRITISH ISLE TOWNS

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—The completion of the new cable to France, giving two new lines, has permitted of a considerable extension of the existing telephonic communication between England and the capital of the French republic.

As a result of this, direct telephonic communication has been established between Paris and some 300 towns in England, Wales and Scotland, the charge for a three minutes' conversation from Scottish towns being 10s. (82.40) and from English towns 8s. (81.92). The person desiring to make a call simply gives the Paris number to the assistant at the local postoffice. He is then connected with the general postoffice in London, and there his call is transferred to the international switchboard, which connects him with the Paris exchange and thus with the number he wants.

The completion of the new cable makes six lines in all between England and France, and when the cable which the French government intends to lay is in working order there will be eight lines of communication between the two capitals. A new cable is also in course of construction between England and Belgium, and when this is completed telephonic communication will be established with Belgium and a part of Holland.

Telephonic communication between London and Berlin has not yet been reached, but there is reason to believe that this also will be arranged before long.

SHOE RETAILERS  
ELECT OFFICERS

Officers were reelected at the annual meeting of the Associated Shoe Company, a New England organization of retail dealers, at the Parker house last evening, as follows: D. F. Sullivan of Fall River, president; Lee Baker of Brockton, vice-president; J. F. Knowles of Hartford, secretary-treasurer; Thomas S. Childs of Holyoke, W. C. Goodwin of Fitchburg, James O'Sullivan of Lowell, George L. Damon of New Britain, Conn.; L. C. Haynes of Springfield and H. S. Chase of Laconia, N. H., directors.

The speakers at a dinner following the meeting included Mr. Sullivan, J. J. Dooley of New York, Charles L. Underwood, representative of Somerville.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON.—"Trail of the Lonesome Pine," CASTLE SQUARE—8 p. m., "Wizard of Oz," COLONIAL—8 p. m., "The Pink Lady," HOLLY—8 p. m., "The Concert," R. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville, MAJESTIC—Marguerite Clark, PARK—The Country Boy, PLUNKET—Miss May Irvin, SHUBERT—William Faversham.

BOSTON CONCERTS

THURSDAY—3 p. m., first lesson recital, Mrs. Schumowski, Jordan hall, 8:35 p. m., Florentine Quartet, FRIDAY—3 p. m., song recital, Miss Elena Gerhardt, SATURDAY—3 p. m., piano recital, Harold Bauer, Jacob Slesinger hall, 4 p. m., Boston University, operatic lecture.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

WEDNESDAY—7:45 p. m., first production of "Pelléas and Mélisande," THURSDAY—8 p. m., "Lucia," SATURDAY—7:45 p. m., "Pelléas and Mélisande," 8 p. m., "Rigoletto," SUNDAY—8 p. m., grand operatic concert.

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"The Red Widow," BELASCO—"David Warfield," BROADWAY—"The Wedding Trip," CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah," COHAN—"The Little Millionaire," COLLIER—"Empty Pails the Strings," CRITERION—"J. K. Hackett," DALY—"Bird of Paradise," ELIOTT—"George George," EMPIRE—"Ethel Barrymore," FLITON—"William Collier," GAITHER—"Elsie Ferguson," GARRICK—"William H. Crane," HARRIS—"The Talker," HERALD SQUARE—"The Million," HIPPODROME—"Spectacles," HUDSON—"Mme. Snuce," KNOX—"Kismet," LYCEUM—"Mme. Nazimova," LYRIC—"Little Boy Blue," NEW AMSTERDAM—"Ben Hur," NEW YORK—"The Euclyptus," PARK—"The Quaker Girl," REPUBLIC—"The Woman," FIFTY-NINTH—"Butterfly on the Wheel," WALLACK—"Disraeli."

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"Frances Starr," CLONAL—"The Spring Maid," CORT—"Victor Moore," GRAND—"Pomander Walk," ILLINOIS—"Lulu Glaser," LA SALLE—"Louisiana Lou," MEVICK—"The Round Up," OPERA HOUSE—"Marguerite Sylva," OLYMPIC—"The Woman," POWERS—"Robert Edson," STUBBINS—"Alice Lloyd," WINTNER—"The Campus."

CALIFORNIA CITIES  
PLAN JOINT WORK  
ON PUBLIC UTILITIES

SOUTH PASADENA, Cal.—A unique feature is presented in the state of California by the movement in the three cities of Pasadena, South Pasadena and Alhambra to bring about intercity cooperation on the questions of common public utilities, such as sewers, light, power, water, adequate fire protection, park systems, and yet each community maintains its own identity and the control of its own local affairs.

A commission is to be appointed which will consist of three members each from the city council, boards of trustees, boards of trade and chambers of commerce of Pasadena, South Pasadena and Alhambra. It will be its duty to evolve plans looking to the solution of the intercity problems relating to public utilities and report its findings to the respective bodies.

The three cities are topographically located to facilitate the carrying out of the intercity cooperation idea. The three practically compose one great community, with only arbitrary boundary lines, and the citizens of each intermingle in matters of business and in various social functions, clubs, churches and associations as though the three cities were one. Street improvements, lights and boulevards extend in practically an unbroken line from the mountains to the southern boundary limits of Alhambra.

Recognizing the fact that the construction of a sewer system of sufficient size and scope to meet modern demands would be too great an expense for any one of these three cities to bear alone, it is at the same time realized that by the cooperation of the three cities this much desired project can be carried to a successful culmination. Now the sewer plan is taking on a broader scope than at first considered by the fact that it is believed that other cities between Alhambra and the sea will be glad to join in the construction of a large and permanent sewer.

GUTENBERG BIBLE  
BRINGS \$27,500 IN  
HOE BOOKS SALE

NEW YORK.—Bernard Quaritch of London paid \$27,500 Tuesday at the Hoe sale for a copy, upon paper, of the famous Gutenberg Bible, the first book printed from movable type. He said he bought for himself.

The bidding was started at \$10,000 by Dr. A. W. S. Rosenbach of Philadelphia. George D. Smith added \$10,000, and then by successive thousands the two bidders went up to \$21,000. At that point Arthur Hoe joined in. He quit at \$27,000. Mr. Quaritch bought the Huth copy of the Gutenberg Bible in London for J. Pierpont Morgan, paying \$29,500, but that copy was in far better condition than the one sold Tuesday night. Only 27 copies on paper are known to exist. At the end of the Hoe copy there is a Latin inscription, witnessed by a notary, which shows that the Bible originally belonged to John Vlieghe, a priest of the cathedral of Utrecht.

The prices for good items Tuesday were many times the previous records. The total for the two sessions was \$54,346, of which \$40,239 belonged to the evening session.

HIGH COURT RULES  
TO SAVE THE FISH

Massachusetts supreme court Tuesday in the case of Charles E. Lyman, owner of a sawmill at Becket, vs. the commissioners of fisheries and game, upheld the 1906 statute authorizing the commissioners to prohibit the discharge of sawdust into any brook or stream if they determine the fish therein are "of sufficient value to warrant it."

The petitioner contended that by the words "of sufficient value" was meant "of sufficient commercial value," or of sufficient value to justify devoting the stream to fishing instead of to industry. The court decides against this, and holds that among the points which may be considered are the rest, recreation and enjoyment to be afforded the public who resort to the stream for angling. The plaintiff's exceptions are overruled.

GAME PRESERVE PLANNED

A statute which will enable the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association either to lease or purchase 5000 acres for the purpose of a game preserve is the object of a bill which Salem D. Charles, president of the association, is at present at work on.

HOUSES AND SCENES OF BOSTON THAT LIVE  
IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



This building, known as the Old Corner Bookstore, was erected in 1712 on land purchased in 1707 by Dr. Thomas Crease of the heirs of Henry Shrimpton, a wealthy merchant who had owned it since 1661. The original property ran back to the city hall and was owned by William Hutchinson, who in 1634 came from England with his wife, Anne Hutchinson. Opposite resided Gov. John Winthrop and Elder Thomas Oliver. Dr. Crease had an apothecary for many years. In 1817, Dr. Samuel Clarke, the father of the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, resided here, and kept an apothecary. In 1828 Carter & Hendee kept a book store here, and in later years W. D. Ticknor, J. T. Fields and many other noted firms sold and published books in this building. All the prominent literary men came here with their manuscripts, and it has until recent years been noted as a great literary center. It has been for 100 years in possession of the Inches and Brimmer families. Just above on School street was the noted Cromwell's Head Inn.

RHODE ISLAND OYSTER  
INDUSTRY GROWING,  
SAYS ANNUAL REPORT

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Steady growth of the oyster industry in Rhode Island is recorded in the annual report of the shell fish commission to the General Assembly today. The commission asks for better protective laws for clams, believing that the clam industry may be revived here.

It is said in the report that in Rhode Island waters more oysters are raised on an acre of ground than in any other state in the Union. The capital invested in the business in the state is given as \$1,031,738 and the value of all products of the leased oyster beds last year was \$2,930,750.

There were 888 salaried employees, receiving wages of \$541,958. The cost of equipment and supplies was \$198,078. The value of oysters shipped out of the state in their shells was \$1,331,674 and the value of shucked oysters was \$1,599,076. This state sent \$62,500 worth of seeds to the Pacific coast. The value of shells sold by the dealers during the year was \$5706.

A little more than half of the Rhode Island oysters come from seeds which are transplanted, according to the report, which says that 1,604,775 bushels of seed oysters are imported and planted and 1,312,933 bushels of native seed are planted.

Other figures contained in the report are summarized as follows: During year, 1829 acres leased at \$5 an acre and 134 acres at \$10 an acre; acres leased at \$5 an acre, 15,013 acres, and leased at \$10 an acre, 5832, making a total of 20,846 acres land, bringing in a rental of \$133,341.

TRUST CO. DEBT TO BE CLEARED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The remaining indebtedness of the Union Trust Company, which suspended Oct. 25, 1907, will be wiped out Feb. 5 by the redemption of the contingent certificates held by depositors. The sum thus made available with accrued interest at 3 per cent will be about \$1,750,000.

WELCOME LODGE,  
K. OF P., INSTALLS  
NEW OFFICERS



BENJAMIN ROBRISH  
Chancellor commander

Welcome lodge, Knights of Pythias, publicly installed its officers at Lawrence Encampment hall last evening. Isaac Gordon, deputy grand chancellor, and his suite installed the officers as follows: Chancellor commander, Benjamin H. Robrish; vice-chancellor, Abram Berkwitz; prelate, Louis Solomon; master at arms, Julius Steinberg; master of works, Bernard Katz; keeper of records and seals, Hyman Barden; master of finance, Charles B. Berger; master of exchequer, Sol D. Hershenson; inner guard, S. D. Saxe; outer guard, Philip Goodman; representatives to the grand lodge, J. Wasserman, Sol D. Hershenson; alternate, Dr. Charles F. Willinsky. Joseph Meckelberg, deputy grand chancellor of King Solomon lodge, was present. Hyman Magazine, the retiring chancellor commander, was presented with a set of engraved resolutions by the lodge.

A collation was served. The lodge will hold its sixth annual ball on Feb. 8 at Paul Revere hall.

HEADS OF WOMEN'S  
CLUBS CONFER  
WITH PRESIDENT

Mrs. Henry Coolidge Mulligan of Natick, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, presided at a meeting of members of departments and presidents of clubs at the Vendome Tuesday afternoon.

Among those who spoke were Mrs. Leila C. Pennock of Somerville, bureau of information; Mrs. Annie L. Cox of Wakefield, art department; Mrs. John Theodore Tabor of Watertown, civil service reform; Mrs. Fred H. Tucker of Newton, conservation; Mrs. Emily E. Brown of Melrose, education; Mrs. Alice A. Clarke of Attleboro, food sanitation; Mrs. Hattie M. Douglas of Winthrop, home economics; Miss Georgia A. Bacon, industrial and social conditions; Mrs. George B. Woodward of Fitchburg, literature and library extensions; Mrs. Edwin R. Newton of Somerville, music; Mrs. Lillian Folger of Medford, and Mrs. Snow Rich of Boston, legislative affairs.

After the conference there was a social hour and tea was served under the charge of Mrs. Charles A. Dennett of Arlington, chairman of the hospitality committee.

MORE SUBPOENAS  
IN STEEL INQUIRY

WASHINGTON.—Chairman Stanley of the steel investigating committee, threatened on Tuesday to issue subpoenas at once for everything he wanted from the United States Steel Corporation, in debate over his fight for \$9000 additional appropriation for the inquiry in the House. The appropriation was finally voted.

Mr. Stanley declared the Steel corporation welcomed the government's suit for dissolution, in the belief it would stop the committee's inquiry.

CAMBRIDGE POLICE GIVE BALL

Mayor Barry and members of the Cambridge city government were present Tuesday night in the state armory where the fortieth annual ball was held by the Cambridge Police Mutual Aid Association. More than 3000 persons attended. A feature was an exhibition drill in charge of Lieut. Herbert Gordon. Forty men made the drill squad.

RUTLAND MINORITY  
PROTESTS AGAINST  
NEW HAVEN CONTROL

ALBANY, N. Y.—In opposition to the application of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad for authority to acquire control from the New York Central, Samuel Untermyer of New York, representing 80 holders of \$750,000 stock of the Rutland Railroad Company, appeared before the public service commission Tuesday.

The minority stockholders of the Rutland are seeking to compel the New Haven to buy the minority stock at the same price as is to be paid for majority stock.

Mr. Untermyer asserted that the petition before the commission was not specific as to terms. He insisted that a proper petition should frankly disclose the whole transaction so far as the agreement between the New York Central and New Haven companies related to the control of the Boston & Albany by the New Haven, the transfer to the New York Central, of the Ontario & Western, and of the Rutland to the New Haven. Commissioner Decker asked if such a contingency should arise that the commission saw fit to deny either application now before it, whether the other would fail or be in any way affected. To this General Counsel E. D. Robbins of the New Haven said that he was authorized by President Mellon to say that one application did not in any way depend on the fate of the other.

Vice-President Campbell of the New Haven testified that as the Rutland is a differential line it would be greatly benefited by the New Haven control because of the business which could be sent over it by the New Haven.

Mr. Untermyer asked Mr. Campbell if William Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan, George F. Baker, Lewis Cass Ledyard and William Skinner were not stockholders in both the New York Central and New Haven roads, but the witness said that he was not informed.

PANAMA RAILROAD  
GIVES ORDER FOR  
75,000 CROSS TIES

COLON, C. Z.—The Panama railroad has made a contract with H. B. Howland of Santo Domingo for 75,000 hardwood ties to be used on the relocation of the railroad. They are to be of the wood known as bayahonda, a sample of which has been approved.

Two classes will be accepted, the first or standard being 7 inches thick, 9 inches wide on face, 8 feet 6 inches long; second class, 6 1/2 inches thick, 8 inches wide on face, 8 feet 3 inches long. The second class ties may not aggregate over 10 per cent of the total number delivered. Delivery must be begun by March 1, 1912, and at least 8000 ties must be delivered every two months thereafter, the entire delivery to be completed by June 30, 1913.

When the railroad was being constructed in 1850-1855, although it ran through virgin forest, it was necessary to import ties from Colombia, because the isthmus could not furnish them. Although the initial cost of hardwood ties is about twice that of the softwood ties purchased in the States, and it is more expensive to lay them since each tie must be bored for the spikes, they are more economical because they last many times as long.

GEN. C. C. GRAY IS REELECTED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gen. Charles C. Gray, one of the best known Grand Army men in Rhode Island and leader for many years in the Brayton guard of Republican managers, was Tuesday afternoon reelected state auditor by the General Assembly. General Gray was nominated by ex-Speaker Roswell B. Burchard of Little Compton.

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DRY GOODS MEN OF  
NEW ENGLAND AGAIN  
NAME C. C. FERRIS

A message of optimism was given to the members of the New England Dry Goods Association by Charles C. Ferris, following his reelection as president at the annual meeting of the organization last night at the Boston City Club. Mr. Ferris presided at a dinner following the meeting.

"It is up to every member," Mr. Ferris said, "to make good in his own particular line of business. My New Year's message to you all is 'Be optimistic always and do all that you can to increase our membership.'"

With regard to the plan for a permanent secretary, Mr. Ferris said it had been deemed best not to take this step for another year at least.

He proposed the idea of having only one speaker at future meetings and devoting the remainder of the time to open discussion.

A vote of thanks was given to H. A. Whiting, the retiring secretary of the association and to Thomas M. Fitzpatrick, the retiring treasurer.

A plea for a square deal for retailers was made by J. F. McGrath of Woburn, who declared that these dealers put thousands of dollars into the hands of the jobbers each year and asked in return that the latter confine themselves to wholesale business.

Workingmen's compensation was discussed by Amos T. Saunders, a member of the commission on compensation.

William A. Brooks delivered a lecture, illustrated with stereoscopic views, upon Mohammedan life in Algiers.

The other officers elected were P. A. O'Connell, Walter A. Hawkins, superintendent of the Jordan Marsh Company, and William G. Walker, vice-presidents; Israel Caro, treasurer; J. G. B. Smith, Horace Bacon, Henry W. Poor, Henry C. Brine and Charles C. Caldwell, trustees.

WOMEN UNIVERSALIST MEETING

The Women's Universalist Missionary Society of Massachusetts held a board of managers' meeting and a regular meeting yesterday in the vestry of the First Universalist church, Thompson square, Charlestown.

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# Leading Events in Athletic World :: Wisconsin Basketball

## WISCONSIN MAKING A GOOD SHOWING ON BASKETBALL COURT

Despite Fact That Few Veterans Are Available Coach Meanwell Is Developing Promising Five

### SCOVILLE CAPTAIN

MADISON, Wis.—Followers of basketball at the University of Wisconsin are looking forward to the coming conference games with considerable anticipation following the victories scored by the team over Iowa and Purdue. The first named was defeated 38 to 12, while Purdue was beaten 32 to 19.

The present season opened with three veterans and two substitutes of the 1911 varsity eligible to play, but only two of these are now on the squad: Captain Scoville, "All-Western" guard, and Stengel. Youngman resigned from the squad after the athletic council passed the half-back and substitute guard on the basketball five, has decided to drop basketball for tracks, while Kuehnmeister, alternate center, declines to try for the team on account of over-pressure of scholastic work.

Youngman's resignation from the team is a grievous blow and was because he played summer baseball last year. It is believed, however, that he will be reinstated when the conference meets again this month to decide on the question of summer baseball and other important matters.

His loss at this time is keenly felt, for had he been eligible it was Dr. Meanwell's idea to use Captain Scoville at forward, a position he has played, and to break in a new man for the vacant guard position. Stengel has been playing a fairly creditable game at forward, although he appears to be much slower than he was last year and the candidates for the other forward position are weak. Lange, a newcomer, has the lead for the vacant berth at the present time, but his work is far below the standard necessary in the conference league.

At center, Coach Meanwell is using Johnson, the former Montclair, N. J., high school star. He is a tall, rangy type of player and got his first varsity experience as a member of the freshman team last year. He is exceptionally good at the jump, but has a tendency to loaf when not hard-pressed by an opponent, and for that reason may lose his place. Kuehnmeister would have been an ideal player this year, as in the few games he played a year ago he showed considerable ability.

In Captain Scoville the Badgers have a player who is generally considered to be the best guard in western ranks. He is a great defensive player and in addition is a sure basket shot. Coach Meanwell has devised a number of plays for the guards this season and Scoville's basketball shooting in the preliminary games has been a feature. It is more than likely that Van Riper, the football man, will play the other guard position. He is new to the game, but has developed fast and is expected to develop into a star before the season is over.

Stengel has the right forward position clinched, but a merry fight is being waged for the other place on the team. At the present time Harper, a brother of the former star Badger player, has the call, but there are a number of other players who are fighting hard for the place.

## M'GRAW'S MEN TO LEAVE IN TWO LOTS

NEW YORK.—It was announced today that the New York Nationals will again train at Marlin Springs, opening their training camp there on March 21.

Joseph O'Brien, secretary of the club, has announced the dates on which the various contingents of the Giants will depart for Marlin, Tex. The youngsters will leave in two sections, the first from New York on Feb. 17 and the second from St. Louis the following day. Manager McGraw will receive the youngsters at Marlin, Feb. 20.

The regulars will leave a week later in two sections—one from New York and the other from St. Louis. The entire team is scheduled to be in Marlin Feb. 25.

### MBREEN BUYS JERSEY CITY CLUB

Hugh A. McBrean, former treasurer of the Boston Americans, purchased one half interest in the Jersey City club of the International league Tuesday. Mr. McBrean will take charge of the business end of the club and is its treasurer. He will leave for Jersey City in a short time to take charge of the club's affairs. The team will train in Bermuda this spring, going to the islands on Feb. 25.

### N. Y. A. C. PLANS INDOOR MEET

NEW YORK.—As Madison Square Garden is not to be torn down until summer, the New York Athletic Club is considering having its annual indoor track and field games in March.

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## FEBRUARY 14 IS DATE NAMED FOR AMERICAN LEAGUE

Ratification of Schedule for Baseball Championship Series of 1912 Will Be Chief Matter Considered

CHICAGO.—Followers of the American league are looking forward to the coming meeting of the league magnates here Feb. 14 with much interest as the schedule of baseball games for 1912 will then be adopted and the fans will get a chance to study the dates for the coming championship series. The date for the meeting was announced by President Johnson Tuesday.

In addition to the formal ratification of dates some other matters are expected to come up for consideration, but the nature of this will not be divulged until Johnson returns from Cincinnati, for which city he left Tuesday night to take care of special business of the national commission.

The layout of dates which the club owners will have the opportunity of scanning have already been approved by the joint schedule makers of the major leagues, but President Johnson said that he expected several changes. Altogether the schedule is said to be one of the best ever framed for the American league.

The changes which Johnson is considering are said to be Sunday dates. He said that he will make only such changes as will not conflict with the National league arrangement of dates.

Johnson has named a rules committee to represent the American league in the event a joint session is called to draft new rules. The body will be composed of Umpire Connolly, Manager Callahan of Chicago and Joe Jackson.

## HARVARD FACES PRINCETON ICE HOCKEY SEVEN

The Harvard varsity hockey squad left here this morning for New York where it will play its first big game of the year with the Princeton varsity seven in St. Nicholas rink this evening.

The squad was made up of 12 men and they will return to Cambridge on the midnight train.

Harvard's team of this year is not up to the standard set by Princeton in previous years and as Princeton has one of her best with a record of having defeated Dartmouth 14 to 0, the Cambridge players are looking for a hard match.

Harvard's lineup against Princeton will be: Swiftwell, left wing; Duncan, left center; Huntington, rover; Pierce, Morgan or Reeves, right wing; Blackall, coverpoint; Willets, point; Gardner, goal.

### TRACK MEET FOR COMMERCE

It is expected that there will be about 150 boys take part in the track meet arranged for the freshman class of the High School of Commerce, which is to be held in the gymnasium of the school tomorrow afternoon. Capt. George Sallaway, Manager H. B. Simpson and Coach W. C. Matthews have arranged a series of events. There will be interteam relay races and it is expected that there will be a number of good men developed who will be eligible to compete in the intermediate and junior divisions of the Boston high school track and field meet which is to be held about the middle of March. A similar meet will be held for the sophomore class next Thursday.

### DORCHESTER NAMES RAUSCHAL

W. E. Rauschal '12 was elected to lead the Dorchester high baseball team at a meeting held at the school Tuesday afternoon. His appointment is subject to ratification by the athletic board of the school. The election was necessitated by the loss of Chester La Roche, who was to have led the team, but who left school to enter Tilton Seminary. Rauschal has played third base on the nine for two seasons, halfback on the football team, forward on the hockey team and was a member of last year's relay team and the second team in basketball. He is one of the most versatile athletes who has ever represented the school and should make a good leader.

### BOSTON LATIN TRACK WORK

Thirty-five candidates for the Boston Latin track team reported to Coach Fred J. O'Brien in the gymnasium on Warren avenue Tuesday and were sent through preliminary work. Albert Tate, John Colby and Ernest Soucy, three football players, reported and Coach O'Brien tried them out in the sprints. Joseph Cusick promises well in the mile run, while John Salladine will devote most of his time to the dashes.

### ATHLETES GET WATCH CHARMS

PHILADELPHIA.—Members of the world's champion baseball team, the Philadelphia Americans, are wearing on their watch chains the emblems awarded to them by the national commission for winning the recent world's series from the New York Nationals. The trophy is of gold and shows an elephant on a field of blue. In the center of the field is a diamond that weighs about a carat.

### NO SOMERVILLE TRACK TEAM

The Somerville high school will not be represented by a track team this winter, according to Manager Guy Blodgett, because of the lack of training facilities. Somerville will have representation in the outdoor meets next spring, however, because the boys will have the use of several cinder paths then.

## COLLEGE COACHES, NO. 58

Charles D. White, Bowdoin College

BRUNSWICK, Me.—One of the pioneers in the art of fencing in the state of Maine was Charles D. White, coach of the Bowdoin College fencing squad for the past five years. Mr. White was born in Augusta and received his education in the public schools and the Cony high school in that city. From a boy he was always strongly attracted by the idea of fencing, and the use of the foil and sword. When the boys' military company, known as the Augusta Cadets was formed in 1908, Mr. White was chosen commander-in-chief and instructor, a position which he very successfully filled until the company was dissolved several years later.

Mr. White received his first real start in fencing about this time from Mons. Pierre Planelli, ex-adjutant maitre d'armes of the French army, where he had 28 years of service, member of the Legion of Honor, instructor in fencing at the Boston Athletic Club and at Harvard University. Much of the time spent under Planelli was given to learning to teach fencing and the French instructor must have been pleased with the result as he presented Mr. White with a certificate of proficiency, entirely as a surprise to him.

In 1902 a fencing club was formed in Augusta and Mr. White became the instructor, a position he still holds. In the early days of the club he fenced on those of its teams which met the teams of fencing societies in various parts of the state and always won a majority of his bouts. In the last few years Mr. White has not contested himself, but has been successful in turning out strong teams and keeping up interest in the sport in his home city.

Five years ago the possibilities of a fencing team at Bowdoin were considered and Mr. White was the man chosen to give instruction in the art and coach the team. With his first appearance at Bowdoin he gained the confidence of every one with whom he came in contact and interest in fencing began to increase. This has continued and when the first call was issued for candidates for the team this year about 40 men appeared. The first year a team was developed which won from the Planelli Club of Augusta. Two years ago the Bowdoin team went outside of the state for an intercollegiate match for the first time, fencing with the Harvard team and losing only by one point. Practice was begun this year earlier than ever before and it is probable that several intercollegiate matches will be arranged. Last spring on account of the interest in the sport the Bowdoin athletic council and Athletic association voted to grant a varsity letter set above crossed foils to the members of the varsity team.

Mr. White's methods of teaching are those used by Mons. Planelli and consist of individual instruction entirely, beginning with thorough drill in the elements, paying strict attention to correctness of form and carriage and proceeding to the more complex movements and assaults according to the abilities of the individual pupils. He does not



CHARLES D. WHITE

endeavor to make all fencers precisely alike, but to make his lessons as nearly approaching the form of actual combat as possible. Every weakness of guard is illustrated by actual hits and not by verbal corrections. All attacks are actual hits on the instructor's plastron. Courtesy to the opponent, honest acknowledgment of every hit and the benefit of every doubt given to the opponent, inseparably a part of the art, are constantly held up to the attention of the pupil. Faithful and regular practice is always insisted upon.

Coach White expects a fast team for Bowdoin this year to be developed from the many good men who are out and with the special fencing room in the new gymnasium fully equipped to be ready for use next year, prospects for fencing at Bowdoin seem very bright.

Among the good fencers he has developed are E. Ralph Bridge, for four years captain of the Bowdoin team and a man who twice won two out of three bouts against the Harvard team, Harold E. Tobey a mainstay of the team two years ago, W. B. Stephens, who won every bout he entered against Harvard two years ago and Melvin E. Sawtelle, Esq., Rex Church and C. R. Jones, strong men for the teams of the Planelli Club for several years.

## LEXINGTON OPENS HOCKEY SEASON

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The Lexington high school hockey team opens its season here this afternoon against Stone school on the new rink in the rear of the high school building.

Ernest Viano '13 is captain of the local seven and Donald Spicer '13 is manager. This schedule has been arranged:

Jan. 10, Stone school at Lexington; 12, Stoneham high at Lexington; 15, Woburn high at Lexington; 19, open; 23, Marlboro high at Lexington; 30, open.

Feb. 6, Cambridge Latin at Lexington; 9, Woburn high at Woburn; 15, Brookline high at the Arena; 20, open; 23, Woburn high at Woburn; 28, Browne and Nichols at Lexington.

\*Preparatory league games.

### FRENCH BILLIARDIST COMING

NEW YORK.—M. Roudil, a former holder of the 18.2 ball-line championship title has decided under the French Federation of Amateur Billiard Players, to compete in the international championship tournament to be held in this city next month. It is possible that Albert Poensgen, the German, who was here two years ago, may enter, provided his business affairs can be arranged to allow of his visiting this country. A letter received from Poensgen states that he is desirous of playing here, as he feels that he failed to show his real skill in the previous tournament.

### FALL RIVER CLUB FOR SALE

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Stockholders of the Fall River Baseball Club of the New England League, at a meeting Tuesday night, authorized the directors to sell the club to the highest bidder at once. Some time ago the stockholders instructed the directors to receive bids, and it is understood that John H. O'Brien, manager of the club at the present time, was the highest bidder.

### ST. NICHOLAS WINS AT HOCKEY

NEW YORK.—The St. Nicholas hockey team defeated the Hockey Club of New York Tuesday night at the St. Nicholas rink by 3 to 2. The game was a fast and clean one, the result of which was in doubt until the final whistle blew.

### SCHOOL MARKSMEN SET RECORD

IOWA CITY, Ia.—The Iowa City high school, shooting against the Morris high school of New York city, has broken the interscholastic rifle record of the United States, making 956 out of a possible 1000.

## MASSACHUSETTS RIFLEMEN MEET

Twenty members of the Massachusetts Rifle Association gathered at the Boston City Club Tuesday evening for the annual dinner and meeting of the organization. Samuel Merrill, the retiring president of the association, presided and the speakers included Dr. C. W. Miner of the Federal Range, Dr. F. W. Mann of Milford and C. R. Cross, Jr.

The election of the new president for the association will not be held for about two weeks. Other officers were chosen as follows: Henry S. Harris and Sidney Gleason, vice-presidents; Jerome E. Lynch, secretary; Henry A. Baker, Louis Bell, James Busfield, D. L. F. Chase, Charles R. Cross, Jr., Frederick C. Fitz, Charles C. Foster, Charles W. Hinman, John E. Kelley, Franklin W. Mann, Samuel Merrill, Nathaniel C. Nash, Jr., Adolph O. Neidner, Eugene E. Partridge and Chester B. Pratt, directors.

### THOMPSON IS REELECTED

NEW YORK.—Without a contest of any kind to create a stir the annual meeting and election of officers of the New York Athletic Club was a quiet and formal affair Tuesday night at the city clubhouse, Sixth avenue and Central Park South. Col. Robert M. Thompson was reelected to the presidency of the club, and as there was no opposition the entire ticket which he headed was duly elected. The voting was remarkably light, considering the size of the membership of the club.

### FINE NEW YORK CLUB \$50

CINCINNATI.—In refusing the request of player E. B. Magner that he be declared a free agent and that he be awarded \$66 in settlement of salary which he claimed was due him from the New York American League Club, the National baseball commission in a finding handed down Tuesday, fined the New York American League management \$50 for a failure to file the player's contract in the office of President Johnson within a reasonable time after its execution.

### HEDGES IS REELECTED

ST. LOUIS.—Robert Lee Hedges, principal stockholder of the St. Louis American league club, reelected himself president at the club's annual meeting Monday night. J. E. Bruce of Cincinnati was elected vice-president.

## HARVARD FRESHMAN HOCKEY AND VARSITY FENCING SCHEDULES

Crimson Athletic Committee Approves Dates for These Two Teams and Managers for Varsity Eleven

### HOW THEY COMPETE

The Harvard athletic committee at its meeting Tuesday afternoon approved schedules for the Harvard freshman hockey team and the varsity fencing team. The 1915 hockey seven has a series of eight games on its card, the first one being with Pomfret school next Saturday, and the usual game with the Yale freshmen to wind up the season on Feb. 17. The complete schedule is as follows:

Jan. 13, Pomfret at Pomfret; 17, St. Mark's at Southboro; 20, Stone school at Cambridge; 27, Arlington H. S. at Cambridge.

Feb. 3, Milton Academy at Milton; 7, Andover at Cambridge; 10, St. Paul's at Concord, N. H.; 17, Yale '15 at New Haven. For the fencing team five dual contests have been arranged, the hardest struggle coming with the West Point at West Point March 2. Harvard has usually been easy for the cadets, but the Crimson is undaunted and hopes to take its martial opponents into camp.

As a closing feature of the collegiate fencing season will come the intercollegiate tournament, for which the preliminaries will be held at West Point March 23, and the finals in New York March 29 and 30. The complete schedule:

Feb. 9, University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 10, Annapolis at Annapolis; 17, Columbia at Cambridge; 24, Yale at New Haven.

March 2, West Point at West Point; 23, Intercollegiate preliminaries at West Point; 29-30, Intercollegiate finals at New York. In addition to approving these two schedules the committee ratified the election of George Faulkner Plimpton '14 of Buffalo, N. Y., as assistant manager of the varsity football team for next year. W. M. E. Whitelock '13, manager of the team during the past season, will continue in that position through next season, as he still has another year in college.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF EASTERN Y. C.

The Eastern Yacht Club held its annual meeting at the Algonquin Club Tuesday night. There were several matters of importance acted upon, but the one most concerning the yachtsmen of the country was that relating to the application of rules of measurement. Commodore Robert T. Paine 2d, was authorized to select a committee to confer with representatives of the New York Yacht and other clubs on the matter. The following officers were chosen:

Commodore, R. T. Paine 2d; vice-commodore, H. M. Sears; rear-commodore, F. M. Whitehouse; secretary, Henry Taggard; treasurer, P. T. Jackson; council at large, G. A. Goddard, F. B. McQuesten; regatta committee, L. M. Clark, H. A. Frothingham, H. A. Morse, S. W. Steeper, W. B. Stearns; committee on admissions, Arthur Adams, C. P. Curtis, B. C. Fossenden, Augustus Ironsday, Jr.; house committee, E. M. Beals, Parkman Dexter, T. G. Frothingham, W. R. Revere, D. K. Snow.

### BROAD JUMPER AT MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Another promising athlete has wended his way into the Michigan University track team ranks in the person of H. F. Larson of Crystal Falls, Mich. In the running broad jump Larson does around 22ft. This is his second year in the university, he being a sophomore in the engineering department and it is expected that under tutelage of Coach Kraenzlein he will develop into a winner. The uncovering of a broad jumper is especially gratifying in view of the fact that Michigan has seldom been represented in this event.

### HEIGHTS CASINO TEAM WINS

NEW YORK.—With tremendous speed and skillful control of the direction of the ball the squash team of the Heights Casino, of Brooklyn, defeated the players of the Columbia University Club on the courts of the latter at Gramercy park south, Tuesday. The victory of the visitors was scored at five matches out of seven, and marked the opening of the championship series of the Metropolitan Interclub League.

### JONES ENTERS N. Y. U. MEET

NEW YORK.—John Paul Jones, holder of the world's amateur one-mile record, may be seen in action at the New York University games in the twenty-second regiment armory, Saturday evening. He has been entered as a starter in the 880-yard handicap run, and of course will start from scratch. Jones has been elected captain of the Cornell cross-country team.

### SHEFFIELD 1915 BAN LIFTED

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The ban placed on the freshman class of the Yale Sheffield Scientific school early last fall, which prevented members of the class taking part in athletics, was lifted Tuesday night by the Sheffield faculty. The punishment was imposed for the attempted burning of two highway bridges and other pranks.

### STANAGE AND WORKS SIGNED

DETROIT.—President Navin of the Detroit Baseball Club announces that the signed contracts of Catcher Stanage and Pitcher Works have been received.

## HARVARD GRANTS USE OF STADIUM FOR THE TRY-OUTS

Eastern Candidates for American Team for Olympics in Stockholm to Hold Preliminary Meet Early in June

Harvard's corporation, at a meeting held Tuesday afternoon, settled the matter of the Olympic tryouts coming to the stadium, which has been discussed for several months, by voting to allow the eastern tryouts the use of the big structure on Soldier's field.

Thus, even though the intercollegiate track meet probably will not be held at Harvard next spring, lovers of athletics will have a chance to see some fine performances when the candidates for the American Olympic team meet early in June.

Probable dates for the tryouts are June 8 and 9, but these are not definitely fixed. The athletes will have all the track and field accommodations that are at the disposal of the Harvard athletes themselves. A small gate fee will be charged spectators to help defray the expenses of the team abroad.

By the time of the Olympic trials track athletics at Harvard will be ended for the season and the chances are that a number of the Crimson performers will take part in the trials.

The intercollegiate have been scheduled for May 31 and June 1, the place for holding them to be decided at a meeting of the executive committee of the I. C. A. A. A. in New York Jan. 14. As they were held in the stadium last spring the chances are that they will be held elsewhere this year, it is believed at Harvard.

### WILLIAMS AND SOUTAR WIN

NEW YORK.—Charles Williams of England, the world's racquet champion, and Jack Soutar, the professional of the Philadelphia Club, as a team defeated George Standing, the recently deposed American title holder, and Edward Rodgers in a double match on the court of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, in the best of seven games, five being necessary for a decision, with the game scores 15-12, 14-17, 15-6, 15-4, 15-3 Tuesday.

### NEW CATCHER FOR CHICAGO

CHICAGO.—V. J. Clemmens, a catcher, who played last season with Pueblo, has been signed by the Chicago American league team for the season of 1912. Clemmens' batting record last season was .227 and his fielding .982.

### EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK

NEW YORK.—Exports of general merchandise from New York for week ended Jan. 6 total \$20,273,797, previous week \$10,916,792, year ago \$10,158,893.

## EDITORIAL CALIBER

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## GOVERNOR WINTHROP'S JOURNAL

Notes Taken Therefrom Throw Interesting Light on the Massachusetts Bay Settlements—Figure in Early American Literature

None of the writings of John Winthrop exceed, perhaps, in interest the journal in which he recorded his thoughts and impressions and events connected with his home life. The contents of this journal were not intended for inspection by strangers, but there is much information among them regarding life in the Massachusetts Bay settlements, and the journal naturally is considered as playing a not unimportant part in the literature of the period. Extracts from the document are given in the present paper, the sixth of a series dealing with early American literature. These papers are published on succeeding Wednesdays.

JOHN WINTHROP first appears as an author in the journal called "Experiencia," which, besides being an intimate revelation of his own spiritual condition, records affecting events in his domestic life. Most of it is of too sacred a character for the passing biographer to touch upon, especially as it was not written with any expectation that stranger eyes would look upon it. The address sent back by the outgoing fleet and called "An Humble Request," which was supposed to have been written by Winthrop, has already been quoted.

During the tedious voyage a treatise called "A Model of Christian Charity" was written; and, as it is alluded to as a discourse, may have been delivered as a sermon.

## Felt His Responsibility

Winthrop had a profound sense of his responsibility as leader of his great company; and, pondering upon the oppression and division they were leaving behind them, he appears to have foreseen that in the freer life ahead liberty of conscience might be construed to mean freedom from moral obligation and from those considerations of the common welfare essential to the welfare of any community. Musing upon these and other aspects of this step into the future, his theme evolved, "Love is the bond of perfectness." How God has ordained brotherly love, in what it properly consists, how it should be expressed, what bearing it has upon lending and upon forgiving a debt—these and other developments of the theme make up a noble homily, fraught with godly fervor and touched by a remarkable, almost prophetic, insight, as when he utters a warning against the very blight of commercialism which Bradford bewailed in his later writings. Having reached his "application," Winthrop says:

"I. For the persons. We are a company professing ourselves fellow members of Christ, in which respect only, though we were absent from each other many miles, and had our employments as farre distant, yet we ought to account ourselves knitt together by this bond of love, and live in the exercise of it, if we would have the comfort of being in Christ."

Not only for the work we have in hand. It is by a mutual consent through a special overruling providence and a more than ordinary approbation of the churches of Christ, to seek out a place of cohabitation and consanctship under a due forme of government both civil and ecclesiasticall. In such cases as this, the care of the publicke must overway all private respects, by which, not only conscience, but meane civill policy, dothe binde us.

3ly. The end is to improve our lives to do more service to the Lord; the comfort and encrease of the body of Christe, whereof we are members; that ourselves and prosperity may be the better preserved for the common corruptions of this evil world, to serve the Lord and worke out our salvation under the power and purity of His holy ordinances.

4thly for the means whereby this must be effected. They are twofold, a conformity with the worke and end wee aime at. These wee see are extraordinary, therefore we must not be content ourselves with usual ordinary means. Whatsoever we did or ought to have done, when we lived in England, the same must we doe, and more also, where we goe. That which the most in their churches maintaine as true in profession only, we must bring into familiar and constant practice; as in this duty of love, we must love brotherly, without dissimulation, we must love one another with a pure heart fervently. We must not looke only on our own things, but also on the things of our brethren."

After certain warnings, he proceeds: "Now the only way to avoide this shipwracke, and to provide for our prosperitie is to followe the counsell of Micha. to doe justly, to love mercy, to walk humbly with our God. For this end wee must be knitt together. For this worke, as one man. Wee must entertaine each other in brotherly affection. Wee must be willing to abridge ourselves of our superfluities for the supply of others' necessities. We must uphold a familiar commerce together in all meeknesse, gentlenesse, patience, and liberality. Wee must delight in each other; make others' conditions our own; rejoice together, mourne together, labour and suffer together, always having before our eyes our commission and community in the worke, as members of the same body. So shall we keepe the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace."

In a few sentences following, he "shutts

up" the discourse with this exordium: "Therefore, let us choose life that wee and our seede may live by obeying His voyce and cleaving to Him for He is our life and our prosperitie."

The transcript above is made from the collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the original of this valuable document being in the possession of the New York Historical Society.

Winthrop's "Journal" was begun on shipboard, the first entry being dated "Easter Monday. Riding at the Cowes, near the Isle of Wight, in the Arbella." From 1630 nearly to the close of 1648, the journal was continued, meagerly at times and with long interruptions, owing to the pressure of public concerns. It is an invaluable chronicle of the public and private doings of the colony, reflecting the best thought of the times. Its judicial tone is not often marred; it mirrors justice and mercy, being moderate in its censures as compared with most of the writing of the time. It displays much of that brotherly love to which his "Model" pointed, and, in its frankness as well as its reticence, is an interesting revelation of the strong individuality of the man who wrote, as being much more than a mere narrator. To say that it is stained in some passages by superstition and intolerance of all opinions regarding church and state not compatible with those upheld by the founders of Massachusetts, is only to say Winthrop was, in these things, no more than abreast of his time.

The work was in three parts. The first and second parts were edited by Noah Webster in 1790; the third, covering the years 1644 to 1648-9, had a story somewhat similar to that of Governor Bradford's "History of Plymouth," being missing for many years, and found, in 1816, in the same collection of books, made by Thomas Prince and stored in the tower of the Old South church. Written on the cover were the words, "3 Book of the Annals of New England," and after some uncertainty its identity was established through certain notes made by Dr. Prince.

## Excerpts From the Work

The whole work being now accessible in several good reprints, the following excerpts are chiefly drawn from the less weighty and more picturesque portions:

"November 2 (1631). The ship Lyon, William Pierce, master, arrived at Nantasket. There came in her the governor's wife, his eldest son and his wife, and others of his children, and Mr. Eliot, a minister, and other families, being in all about 60 persons, who all arrived in good health, having been 10 weeks at sea."

February (1632). "The governor, Mr. Nowell, Mr. Eliot and others went over Mistick river at Medford and going N. and by E. among the rocks about two or three miles they came to a very great pond, having in the midst an island of about one acre, and very thick with trees of pine and beech; and the pond had divers small rocks, standing up, here and there in it, which they therefore called Spot pond."

July 4 (1631). "The governor built a bark at Mistick, which was launched this day and called the Blessing of the Bay."

October 2 (1633). The bark Blessing which was sent to the southward returned. She had been at an island over against Connecticut called Long island, because it is near 50 leagues long."

They were also in the river of Connecticut. They were also at the Dutch plantation upon Hudson's river (called New Netherlands), where they were very kindly entertained, and had some beaver and other things for such commodities as they put off. They showed the governor, called Gwalter Van Twyly (Wouter van Twiller) their commission, which was to signify to them that the king of England had granted the river and country of Connecticut to his own subjects; and therefore desired them to forbear to build there, etc. The Dutch governor wrote back to our governor (this letter was very courteous and respectful, as it had been to a very honorable person), whereby he signified that the lords and states had also granted the same parts to the West India Company and therefore requested that we would forbear the same till the matter were decided between the king of England and said lords. The said bark did pass and repass over the shoals of Cape Cod about three or four leagues from Nantucket isle, where the breaches are very terrible, yet they had three fathom water all over."

July (1634). "Six of Newtown went in the Blessing (being bound to the Dutch plantation) to discover the Connecticut river, intending to remove their town thither."

## At a General Court

May (1632). "The governor (Winthrop himself) among other things used this speech to the people, after he had taken his oath: that he had received gratuities from divers towns, which he had received with much comfort and content; he had also received many kindnesses from particular persons, which he would not refuse, lest he should be accounted ungratefull, etc.; but he professed, that he received them with a trembling heart, in regard of God's rule and the consciousness of his own infirmity; and therefore desired them, that hereafter they would not take it ill, if he did refuse presents from particular persons except they were from the assistants or from some special friends; to which no answer was made; but he was told

after, that many good people were much grieved at it, for that he never had any allowance toward the charge of his place."

October (1632). The governor, with Mr. Wilson, pastor of Boston, and the two captains, etc., went aboard the Lyon and from thence Mr. Pierce carried them in his shallop to Wessagusset (now Weymouth). The next morning Mr. Pierce returned to his ship, and the governor and his company went on foot to Plymouth, and came thither in the evening. The governor of Plymouth, Mr. William Bradford, a very discreet and grave man, with Mr. Brewster, the elder, and some others, came forth and met them without the town, and conducted them to the governor's house, where they were very kindly entertained, and feasted every day at several houses. On the Lord's day there was a sacrament, which they did partake in; and in the afternoon, Mr. Roger Williams, according to their custom, propounded a question, to which the pastor, Mr. Smith, spake briefly; then Mr. Williams prophesied; and after the governor of Plymouth spake to the question; after him the elder; then some two or three of the congregation. Then the elder desired the governor of Massachusetts and Mr. Wilson to speak to it, which they did. When this was ended the deacon, Mr. Fuller, put the congregation in mind of their duty of contribution; whereupon the governor and all the rest went down to the deacon's seat, and put into the box and then returned."

December (1640). "About this time there fell out a thing worthy of observation. Mr. Winthrop, the younger, . . . having many books in a chamber where there was corn of divers sorts, had among them one wherein the Greek testament, the psalms and the common prayer were bound together. He found the common prayer eaten with mice, every leaf of it, and not any of the two other touched, nor any other of his books. . . ."

## First Commencement

October (1642). "Nine bachelors commenced at Cambridge; they were young men of good hope, and performed their acts, so as gave good proof of their proficiency in the tongues and arts. The general court had settled a government or superintendency over the college, viz., all the magistrates and elders over the six nearest churches and the president or the greatest part of these. Most of them were now present at this first commencement, and dined at the college with the scholars' ordinary commons, which was done of purpose for the students' encouragement, etc., and it gave good content to all."

(1644) "One Dalkin and his wife, dwelling near Medford, coming from Cambridge, where they had spent their Sabbath, and being to pass over the river at a ford, the tide not being fallen enough, the husband adventured over, and finding it too deep, persuaded his wife to stay a while, but it raining very sore, she would needs adventure over, and was carried away with the stream past her depth. Her husband not daring to go to help her, cried out, and thereupon his dog, being at his house near by, came forth, and . . . swam to her, and she caught hold on the dog's tail, so he drew her to shore. . . ."

The last entry in the journal, save a single one in the year 1649, is the following expression of faith, dated in November, 1648:

"One Bezaleel Payton of the church of Boston, coming from Barbados in a vessel of 60 tons, was taken with a great storm of wind and rain at east in the night, between Cape Cod and the bay, so as he was forced to put out two anchors; but the storm increasing they were put from their anchors, and seeing no way . . . they commended themselves to the Lord, who delivered them marvelously, for they were carried along Conshasset rocks, yet touched none of them, and put on shore upon a beach, and presently there came a mighty sea, which lifted their vessel over the beach into a smooth water, and after the storm was over, they used means, and gave her safe out."

So ends this quaint and important chronicle of the Massachusetts bay colonies.

## NEW SPRINGFIELD LIBRARY IS READY FOR DEDICATION

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—At the dedication exercises at the opening of the new city library this evening the speakers will be Nathan D. Bill, president of the Library Association; Mayor Edward H. Lathrop and Dr. James H. Van Sickle, who are ex-officio members of the association, and Miller C. Wellman, librarian. The building will be opened at 8 o'clock, and the speaking will begin at 8:30 o'clock. The Philharmonic orchestra will furnish music.

Permanent members of the Library Association, subscribers to the building fund, city officials, out-of-town guests and the general public, as far as the limits of the building will permit, will be given a chance to inspect the building and enjoy the exercises.

Librarian Wellman has been very busy during the past two weeks, seeing to it that all the details of work on the building should be pushed along to a point at which the building would show up to best advantage. The public in general will be given an opportunity to inspect the building tomorrow afternoon and evening.

## INDIANA MUST GUARD HER WATER SUPPLY, SAYS STATE EXPERT

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The water supply of Indiana is its agricultural capital. The seasonable rains may be viewed as its currency and the subterranean reservoir as its reserve. During the last 10 years the state has drawn heavily on its accumulated store of water in the ground within the reach of growing plants, and unless it mends its ways, serious results are sure to follow. This is the warning issued by Dr. W. J. McGee, soil water expert, bureau of soils, department of agriculture.

"Each acre at the best, and each farm at the least, must be made to take care of all the water with which it is blessed, leaving none to run off on the surface and not too much to escape by drainage and seepage; in this way alone can the ultimate agricultural reserve in Indiana be maintained," said Dr. McGee, who has completed an investigation of Indiana's underground water supply.

The water level of wells in Indiana—and elsewhere—indicates the variable level of the subterranean reservoir. Water in Indiana wells is receding at a rate of more than an inch a year, which goes to show that the state's water reserve is gradually but surely diminishing. To be exact, in the last 10 years, Dr. McGee has found the mean lowering of the water level in Indiana wells was 1.256 feet. So if Indiana continues to use up its underground water reserve at the rate of more than 1 1/4 feet every 10 years, in about 50 years its agricultural interests will suffer, unless remedial measures are taken. The mean water level in Indiana wells is now 20.7 feet, while the limit of capillarity in Indiana is about 30 feet.

He has found that Indiana stands fifth in the list of 10 states whose subterranean water reserve is gradually getting farther from the reach of growing plants. According to his summary, Minnesota ranks first, for in the last 10 years the water level in its wells has dropped on an average of nearly 2 1/2 feet. Wisconsin comes next, with mean low level of two and a fraction feet. The upper peninsula of Michigan is next. Iowa follows, and then comes Indiana. Tennessee, Illinois, lower Michigan, Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri follow in the order named. The mean decrease of the water level in Ohio's wells in the last 10 years was .800 feet, while that in Missouri was .432 feet.

"The water supply of the mainland in the United States is derived from rainfall—including snow—averaging some 30 inches annually. Under ordinary farming the agricultural duty of water is to produce one thousandth part of its weight in useful crop," said Dr. McGee.

"So that if you eat four pounds of vegetables today it would just take two tons of water. It takes even more water to make meat and eggs and the feed of the animals comes from the soil, and in addition they drink many times their own weight every year. Each pound of bread is equivalent to two tons of water used by the growing grain and a pound of beef is equal to from 15 to 30 tons of water."

"I cannot emphasize too strongly that, in the present limits of human control over nature, inadequate water supply limits the agricultural productivity and possible population of the United States. The United States has an annual water supply big enough to make food for 1,600,000,000 people, and I estimate that at the current rate of increase we will have that increase in something like three centuries."

"The arable public lands of the United States sufficiently watered for farming are practically exhausted. National growth can no longer be maintained by extension of settlement and cultivation; it must be kept up, if continued at all, by intensive methods."

"The figures make clear both the fact that the reserve agricultural capital of the country is shrinking, and the rate of diminution. The lesson of records and results is simple, and Indiana farmers may well take heed; the rainfall must be conserved."

## WAGES INCREASE, HOURS LESSEN, SAYS BUREAU

Despite the fact that there has been an increase in the rate of wages and a lessening of the hours of labor during the past three years, the report of the bureau of statistics issued on the changes in compensation and hours of labor for employees in this state in 1910, says the employees are not receiving as much as in 1907, when the rate of wages was highest.

The report shows that during 1908, when there was a general drop in business there was a reduction in wages. Since that year, each year as business began to improve the rate of wages increased, and hours lessened. During the year 1910 the weekly rate of wages had increased \$117,278 while in 1907 the increase per week in wages was \$141,063.

The report says that in 1910 there were 146,132 employees whose wages changed, and of this number only 473 sustained reductions. The net result was an increase of \$117,278 a week. Of the 145,659 employees who received increases, 51,659 employees received increases in hourly rates of wages as an indirect result of the taking effect of the 56-hour law, although the actual amount of increase per week was only \$56. Of the remaining 94,000 employees increases amounting to \$117,574 a week were granted or an average of \$1.25 a week per employee.

## THE Mutual National Bank of Boston

4 POST OFFICE SQUARE

DIRECTORS  
C. H. W. FOSTER, Pres.  
E. D. GODMAN, Vice-Pres.  
W. S. CRANE, 2d Vice-Pres.  
ALEXANDER H. LADD  
GEORGE V. CHORICK  
GEORGE W. COBB  
WM. H. STICKNEY, Cashier  
CHAS. D. BUCKNER, Asst. Cashier



THE policy of this bank in regard to Mutual Depositors is set forth in the following vote:

"Voted: That no dividend to stockholders shall be paid which shall amount to a sum exceeding 4% per annum on the capital stock and paid in surplus, unless there shall have first been paid interest to Mutual Depositors at a rate equal to the excess above said 4% per annum."

Based on the experience of this bank its directors are convinced that a bank can be operated successfully on the Mutual Plan of allowing depositors who have reasonably inactive accounts to gain an increased rate of interest through the prosperity of the bank.

This bank now pays 2 1/2% on such deposits as it has accepted on the Mutual basis.

When we note the rapid increase in earnings and strength of other banks, and when we consider our own rapid growth during the past two years, we feel justified in the belief that, with increasing deposits a higher rate will be paid later.

Active commercial and personal accounts of any size, as well as Mutual accounts, are respectfully solicited.

## NEW BOOKS ON FINE ARTS

Those Received at Public Library Include Volumes About Sculpture of Houdon and Canova

IN the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library Thursday, Jan. 11, at 8 p. m., Martha A. S. Shannon will speak on "Isabella D'Este and the Courts of Mantua and Ferrara."

Lindsay Swift will lecture on Benjamin Franklin Sunday, Jan. 14, at 3 p. m.

There is an exhibition of photographs of Mantua and Ferrara and the famous works of art of the period described in Miss Shannon's lecture in the fine arts department of the library.

Many new books have come into the fine arts department this week. Among them is a finely illustrated volume by Charles Henry Hart and Edward Biddle about Jean Antoine Houdon, the sculptor who made busts of Voltaire and Washington. Houdon was born at Versailles in 1741. The 33 illustrations in this volume show portraits of many of the famous historical characters of the period. The busts of famous Americans are of special interests to us and we find that there is a terra cotta bust of Benjamin Franklin in the Metropolitan Museum at New York, a terra cotta bust of Robert Fulton in the National Academy of Design, New York, two plaster casts of Thomas Jefferson in New York and Philadelphia, a terra cotta bust of John Paul Jones, 1781, in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia (presented by Paul Jones to Gen. William Irvine) and a marble bust of Lafayette in the capitol at Richmond, Va. A life mask of Washington molded by Houdon in 1828 is owned by J. Pierpont Morgan and there is also a fine statue of Washington made in 1788 at the Virginia capitol.

"Studies in the Decorative Art of Japan," by Sir Francis Piggett, chief

justice of Hongkong, is of value and finely illustrated; several colored prints in the book are good reproductions of brocades and embroideries. The chapters are devoted to the art of the temples, the decoration of flat surfaces, wave and cloud forms, lattice work and the use of the circular form. An exhaustive account of the origin of Pakwa diapers and key borders is intended to prove conclusively that Greece did not originate the key pattern, but received it from the Orient without any understanding of its original symbolism or the use of it in the diaper form.

"Canova," by Vittoria Malamani, is an Italian publication, profusely illustrated with beautiful reproductions of Canova's sculpture. Canova was a great admirer of the Greek plastic art and in most of his work we find the echo of this ideal. Some of his most famous works are the monument to the Stuarts, and that of Clement XVIII., in St. Peter's; Titian's monument in Venice and that of Pius VI. in St. Peter's. The statue of Napoleon in the Brera at Milan, the Three Graces, and Pauline Bonaparte as Venus Vincitrice are other works that show classic feeling.

In the house decorative series, "Chimney Pieces and Ingie Nooks," by Guy Cadogan Rothery, has 42 illustrations showing designs and ornamentation. The early Italian mantels and the Flemish marble carvings of the sixteenth century show fine sculptured detail, oftentimes with elaborate armorial bearings.

Some fine examples are shown from Bromley on the Bow, and Combe Abbey, Warwickshire. The elaborate work of the Tudor period is succeeded by the

## WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

## ENCOURAGEMENT

Keep on the armor and the mail.  
Keep on the buckler and the shield;  
Keep on the hope that turns the vale  
Unto a broad and fertile field.  
Keep on the never-dying trust

That through the all-endearing years,  
Love will produce from out the dust  
The laughter that avoids the tears.  
—Baltimore Sun.

## COUNTING UP

"I started to work on my twentieth story yesterday," said one bustling man, "and I tell you I'm making it pay."

"Certainly not! I'm an architect."—Washington Star.

## NO STEAM ROLLER THERE

Pottleton drew up at the side of the road and accosted a man sitting on top of a load of hay.

"I say, colonel," said he, "are we on the right road to Claypool Junction?"

"Ya-as," said the farmer.

"How's the road, pretty good?" asked Pottleton.

"Fine," said the farmer. "We've been 20 years wearin' them rutts through."

Harpers Weekly.

## OBEDIENCE

As you're ordered, up and go!  
As the whistles pipe and blow  
Spring and follow through the way  
Of the toiling of the day.

As you're ordered, not to doubt,  
But to find the answer out—  
By the patience and the strength—  
That along a whole life's length  
In the sunshine, and the gloom  
Destiny leads on to bloom.  
—Baltimore Sun.

## DISCERNING PUPILS

"How are your youngsters doing at school?"

"Finely," replied Mr. Cumrox; "they have already progressed far enough to discover that my education is rather deficient."—Washington Star.

## A SURE SIGN

"How do you know he's a stranger?"  
"I saw him set his watch by the town clock."—Cornell Widow.

## SEAT AT ANY PRICE

"Toledoans stand pat and demand 3-cent car fare," reads headline.

"That's how we stand, too—but what we want is a seat."—Columbus Citizen.

## TRY A LAUGH

A frown has never been very effective as a bait for Fortune's smile.—Chicago Record-Herald.

## A DIFFERENT PROPOSITION

"John writes that he holds the record in college for heavy lifting, dad. Ain't that fine?" "Sure! He can come home and try it on the mortgage."—Coming Nation.

## NEEDED THE MONEY

Admirer—You were inspired when you wrote that!  
Poet—Yes; with the hope of selling it.  
—Lippincotts Magazine.

## SIGNS OF GREATNESS

"What makes you think Johnny will eventually sit in the White House as the chief magistrate?"

"Because he shows such a decided preference for traveling in a Pullman and eating in the diner."—Los Angeles Express.

DAVIS  
EAST INDIA  
HOUSE



373  
Boylston St.  
Boston

We have still a few remnants at Great Reductions. BEAUTIFUL VELVET-TEENS and OTHER EXQUISITE LIBERTY FABRICS marked down to such prices that make this an unusual opportunity to obtain the finest importations. We have made great sacrifices to facilitate stock taking. A cash discount of 10 per cent is allowed on all merchandise not included in the above sale.

## COOPERATION URGED AS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE ELECTS

(Continued from page one)

with Mr. Field on the executive committee, Herman Hornell of Boston, S. Pinkerton of Worcester, J. Hildreth of Holyoke, Joseph N. Petersen of Salem, Edward A. Thurston of Fall River and Henry R. Hayes of Dedham; on the finance committee to serve with Mr. Glidden, Wilton B. Fay of Medford, David G. Pratt of Middleboro, Walter B. Hopkinson of New Bedford, J. Lovell Johnson of Fitchburg, William H. Squire of Boston and Herbert C. Parsons of Greenfield.

Auditing committee, N. E. Rankine, Lawrence, and Charles O. Brightman, New Bedford. The chairman reappointed Charles S. Groves executive secretary.

## TRUST SOLUTION SEEN BY MR. CARNEGIE IN AN INDUSTRIAL COURT

(Continued from page one)

perance to punish men in this age who in the past violated recent laws without knowing it. Men of the highest standing in the past thought they did no wrong and sought no concealment.

"Since the Sherman law has been so far interpreted by the supreme court all this is changed. No honest man can now do some things which he did innocently before. But just what he can or cannot do is yet to be clearly defined."

## FREE TOLLS OPPOSED AS CANAL IS TO COST \$60,000,000 ANNUALLY

That committee recently returned from an inspection of the canal and from taking testimony on the isthmus hearing on the tolls question. The testimony in due time will be published for the use of Congress, and then the question of tolls will be in earnest. The interstate and foreign commerce committee has jurisdiction over this and other questions relating to the canal, and it is asserted that the committee bill which will appear during the winter will provide that American vessels are to pay the same tolls as are to be charged the vessels of other countries.

There must be legislation on this question in this session of Congress in view of the comparatively early opening of the canal and it is for that reason that the committee visited Panama in the holiday recess.

In this connection attention is called by members of the committee to the fact that Great Britain is fortifying Jamaica, with a view to making it as nearly impregnable as modern big guns will permit. Naval officers are unanimous in telling the committee that it will not do to have such strong fortifications directly in the line of communication without having an American force at both entrances to the canal to meet any contingency that may arise. This means that provision must be made by that body for additional battleships and armament and that demands for these things are to increase rather than diminish by reason of the canal construction.

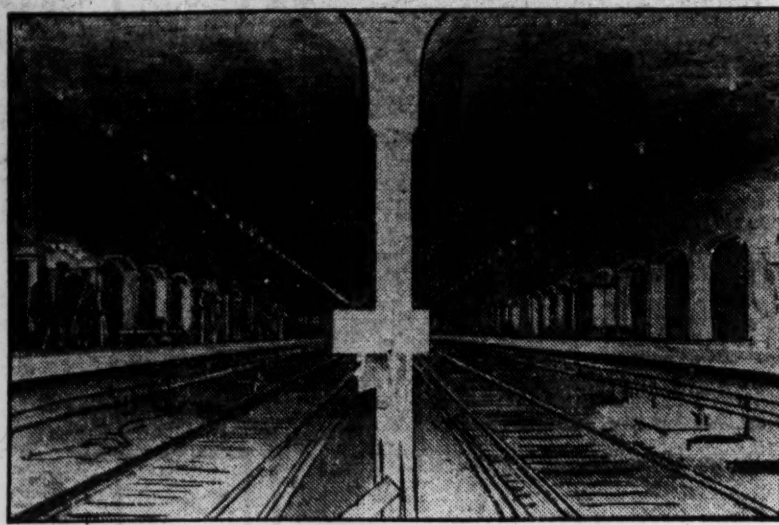
It seems that every one of the great executive departments which is directly interested in the canal is trying to induce Congress to increase its appropriations. The army and navy have been mentioned, as has the treasury department. The department of commerce and labor is back of the proposition looking to free tolls, which would enlarge its operations. The reclamation service, in the department of the interior, is asking the free use of the vast machinery in use in canal construction. Such use would greatly facilitate the construction of reclamation and drainage projects at home.

Bills are now pending in the House providing that the several states, on proper request, may use this machinery without cost. A multitude of commercial organizations, whose representatives are thronging the hotels of the Canal Zone and of Washington are anxious to take advantage of the opening of the canal to increase their business through furnishing supplies of various kinds to ships using the canal. These seekers after various kinds of concessions will become more numerous in Washington as the session advances.

The House committee on interstate and foreign commerce is therefore realizing that Congress must be careful in canal legislation at this session, if the prestige based on the freedom of all canal work from extravagance is to be maintained.

Within a month this canal question in its entirety will be before the House, and it is likely that the committee will give hearings to all persons who care to present themselves. The demand for free tolls for American ships is strong in all sections. The states on both coasts favor it and so do the states of the interior, and the arguments against it will have to be convincing if the demand is to be refused.

## SCENES IN NEW CAMBRIDGE TUNNEL



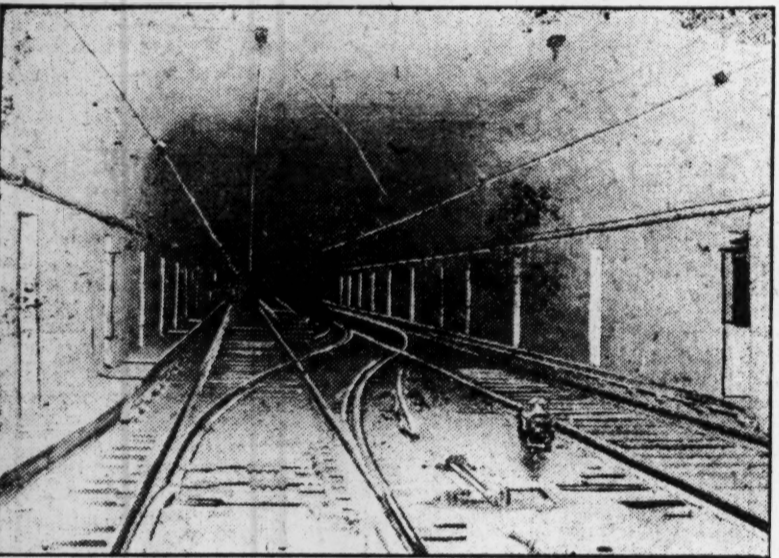
Central square showing double tracks and platform on each side

## CURVE IN NEW CAMBRIDGE TUNNEL



On the turn in the Harvard square lower level

## MANY SWITCHES PLACED IN SUBWAY



One of the emergency cross-overs located at Kendall square

## CAMBRIDGE SUBWAY IS NEARLY READY FOR PASSENGER TRAFFIC

Experimental trains continue to run through the Cambridge-Boston tunnel frequently, and the engineers testing cross-overs, switches, grades and signal locations say everything soon will be in readiness. So far as is apparent to the layman, the subway now is ready for passengers to ride through. One of the most important and successful tests that have been made is that of the emergency cross-over at Kendall square. Work was begun today on what few changes in track location are necessary.

Work is being completed on the runways at the Harvard-square station. From the platform where the trains from Boston will stop two runways lead to the lower level, where passengers will transfer to Arlington in one direction and Mt. Auburn in the other.

Surface cars from the Arlington and Mt. Auburn ends are to be run through if there is sufficient traffic to warrant it. The cars from Arlington will enter the incline at the part of the tube to be used by the surface cars at the Harvard-square end of the Cambridge Common.

The cars will then run through Harvard square on a lower level than the inbound and outbound Boston tracks, and will reach level again near Eliot square or close to the present police station 2. The yard track space near Eliot square is almost comparable with that of a steam road terminal.

The trains will run in from this yard to the Harvard-square station by way of a half-circle, a thick granite wall separating the tracks from the Mt. Auburn surface tracks.

When the trains leave Harvard square for Boston there are but three stations along the entire route, Harvard square, Central square and Kendall square. The word "square" is not used, the stations being known only as "Central," "Harvard" and "Kendall."

There are small exits along the route which may be used in cases of emergency. They are at Ray, Remington, Portland, Sixth, Austin and Perkins streets.

Eight minutes is computed by the en-

gineers to be the running time. It is now 40 minutes by the surface route. The cars to be run through the Cambridge subway are different from any now in use on the Elevated. They are longer and wider and will seat more passengers.

They are 70 feet long, 8 feet 9 inches wide on the inside and will seat 72 persons comfortably. The standing room is six feet wide and would easily accommodate many additional passengers. At the end of each car is a large compartment, 12x14 feet, which can be shut off from the rest of the car by a sliding door.

A fair-sized space is set apart in the front right hand corner of each car and a cushioned seat provided for the brakeman. This space can be thrown into the general accommodation if required.

Another innovation is that there are eight doors in each car, although only three of them will be in use at any one time, except by the men in charge of the train. There are three wide doors on each side, and a door on each end; which the trainmen can use to pass from one car to another, if necessary, but which will not be used for passengers.

Twelve million dollars is the estimated cost of the project. Of this Boston stands the cost of the tube from Park square to Charles street and the city of Cambridge the Cambridge part of the tunnel.

By the arrangement between the two cities and the company the railroad will pay interest on the 40-year bonds at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum. An additional amount to be paid by the railroad is to go into a sinking fund.

The other elevated road in course of construction from Boston to Cambridge, from the North station to Lechmere square, East Cambridge, will, it is believed, be ready for opening in a few months.

## WISCONSIN INCOME TAX IS SUSTAINED

MADISON, Wis.—Legality of the income tax law enacted by the last Legislature was sustained in a decision by the supreme court Tuesday. The exemptions include individual incomes up to \$800. A husband and wife are allowed \$1200, and for each child under 18 years of age and for each legal dependent an additional \$200 is allowed.

For the first \$1000 or part thereof, the rate is 1 per cent; the second \$1000 or part, 1 1/4 per cent; the twelfth \$1000 or part, 5 1/2 per cent, and more than \$12,000, 6 per cent.

## CLERKS STRIKE AS FOUR LINES ARE SAID TO BEGIN PEACE MOVE

(Continued from page one)

to confer, but found no steamship agents ready to discuss the situation. It was understood that objections were made to the personnel of the committee, which the agents said they expected to include the highest officers of the union.

The Cunard sheds at East Boston look like barracks, with great quantities of provisions stacked about.

More than 100,000 bushels of grain, which was intended for shipment by the Iternia to Liverpool, have been diverted to New York. It is understood that some of the steamship companies are paying large sums to be released from grain and other contracts.

The Wilson liner Francisco is scheduled to leave Hull, Eng., today for this port and it is understood no change will be made in the arrangement. The Allan liner Numidian looked to leave Glasgow for here, may be sent to St. John.

About 100 carloads of apples, potatoes and other perishable freight are stalled in the freight yards, and the shippers are being pressed to bear on the steamship agents to take care of their consignments.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—More than a hundred stevedores, dock hands and workers on the excursion and other steamers left here Tuesday for Boston, where they are to fill strikers' places. It was stated that more are to follow.

## CLERKS QUIT AS LINER MAKES FAST

Just before the Leyland line steamer Armenian, Capt. J. A. Jacobson, was making fast in her berth at East Boston, the freight clerks working on that pier went on strike.

Officers of the Armenia report adverse conditions all the way from Liverpool. She was expected here Monday. Besides two passengers and six returning cattle-men the vessel brought 3000 tons of general merchandise, including 1153 bales of wool, 200 bags of peanuts and 200 boxes of almonds.

Frank Robinson of Boston, who has spent 19 months in Italy, France, Germany and England studying architecture and Charles Thompson of Meacham, Eng., were the passengers.

## SENATORS NAMED FOR COMMITTEES

WASHINGTON—Changes in committee assignments made necessary by the loss of Senator Frye, were made by the Senate on Tuesday. Senator Nelson was made chairman of the committee on commerce; Senator Smoot of the committee on public lands; Senator Richardson of the committee on printing; Senator Lorimer of the committee on Pacific islands and Porto Rico, and Senator Poinsett of the committee on mines and mining.

Senator Crane was assigned to the vacancy on the committee on commerce, and Senator Dillingham to the vacancy on foreign relations.

## SHIPPING NEWS

After being delayed here four days by the longshoremen's strike, the Wilson & Furness-Leyland line steamer Cambrian will sail for London tomorrow. Non-union men are busy today loading the last of the cargo. Included in her shipment are 71,779 bushels of wheat, 51,429 bushels of corn, 400 tons of provisions, 400 tons of flour, 18 carloads of apples and 600 head of cattle besides much miscellaneous cargo.

Bound for Bahia Blanca, Brazil, the Italian bark Salamanca, Captain Moraschi, left port today, laden with 1,047,209 feet of lumber. It was thought she would sail with the British bark Mielefield, but that vessel left for Buenos Aires on Sunday.

Officers of the steamer H. M. Whitney, which reached Union wharf from New York today, report sighting a white painted three-masted schooner, heavily loaded, riding at anchor off Nanset. She was tugging hard at her moorings but showed no signals for assistance. The Whitney was only an hour late, although she had encountered adverse conditions all the way.

Barge number five, owned by the Consolidated Coal Company of Baltimore, which parted from the tug Cumberland Monday night, is reported today to have been driven ashore at Green Hill, near Great Brewster and Little Brewster, but afterwards floated and anchored between the two Brewsters. The tug which was sent to tow her in, found her.

Attempts are being made today to raise the harbor tug Bronx which filled and sank at Cove's wharf, East Boston, Monday night. A wrecking lighter was alongside the sunken craft today and a diver was trying to attach a line to her stern. The intention is to work the tug into shallow water and at low tide pump her out and float her.

The harbor tug Resolute with all her boats, apparel, tackle, engines and furniture, will be sold at noon Saturday at United States marshal sale at the West Lumber Company's wharf, East Boston, to satisfy a claim for damage.

## Now Is the Most Opportune Time for Re-Upholstering Furniture

*We make a specialty of this work  
and guarantee the very best results*

This is the best time of year to have your furniture re-upholstered and made as good as new, at the lowest possible prices. Our staff of skilled experts are now ready to execute all orders with greatest dispatch. They are not rushed by endless orders as they will be later on, therefore they can now do your work more quickly than when the season is at its height.

We will store your furniture subject to your order for delivery at any time later, if desired.

We will be pleased to send a representative to measure and furnish estimates free.

## Our Stock of Upholstery Materials

Is the largest and most comprehensive in Boston, embracing the best staples and novelties the world affords. We mention here a few of the many hundreds of different fabrics shown:

**WOOL TAPESTRIES**—These are very much in demand now for high-class furniture coverings; fine assortment. A yard..... **5.00 to 9.00**

**FINE COTTON TAPESTRIES**—For coverings. A yard..... **2.00 to 4.00**

**FINE SILK DAMASK**—Various designs and colors; end of this season's making. Were 4.00, 4.50 and 5.00 a yard. To close, a yard..... **2.50**

**COTTON VELVET CLASSIQUE**—50 inches wide, in desirable colors for coverings. A yard..... **2.00**

**CORONATION VELVET**—29-inch, small cord effect for covering, assorted colors. A yard..... **1.25**

**REMNANTS**—Velour, tapestry, damask and a variety of fabrics; enough for chair coverings; all marked at 1-2 original prices

UPHOLSTERIES SECTION—SIXTH FLOOR, NEW BUILDING

## Jordan Marsh Company

The Mercantile Heart of New England

## GREAT HARBOR BEING BUILT BY MEXICO TO AID TRADE WITH U. S.

LOS ANGELES—Mexico is investing \$14,000,000 in the improvement and development of the harbor at Manzanillo, state of Colima, on the southwest Pacific shore line of Mexico, in order largely to take up the trade with California on the Pacific states.

Of this sum \$8,000,000 have been spent and the harbor now has an area of an average depth of water of 50 feet over all the big basin. Six million dollars more have been granted by the government within the last three months to complete the development of the harbor. Most of this money is to be expended with the avowed intention of bringing closer together the western half of the United States and the west coast of Mexico, by furnishing what has always been lacking on the Pacific side of this republic—a good port, capable of sheltering a large fleet and with good rail connection with the capital city and with towns along the way.

After Vera Cruz Manzanillo is the most important port of Mexico and by far the most important of all the ports on the Pacific side, Vera Cruz being on the Gulf of Mexico shore. Practically all of California's trade with Mexico passes through Manzanillo, very little coming in by rail and the other ports of the west coast of Mexico not being able to handle the ships which carry the imports from the Golden state.

The port works at Manzanillo will be completed about the time of the opening of the Panama canal, and at that time the harbor will have an area of something like 310 acres, and will contain an interior rim of concrete docks and piers, bearing on their floors concrete warehouses with tracks, cranes and all other facilities for handling all the commerce that will come through the port for the next 100 years.

Two great breakwaters will extend out into the sea, enclosing the quiet waters of the bay, and the whole will be linked with the upper west coast and the interior of Mexico with lines of railroad.

All this work is being done and will be completed by the government of Mexico, and will belong to Mexico when completed. There never will be a chance for any corporation, railroad or otherwise, to take one foot of the water front, but a lease to land sufficient for warehouses, stations, offices and similar buildings may be secured at a nominal figure from the government.

Manzanillo is the mid-continental port of Mexico. It is 500 miles from Mazatlan on the north and 600 from Salina Cruz on the south. While other Pacific ports serve limited areas, Manzanillo's

geographical position makes its importance republic-wide and assures it the bulk of Mexico's large trade with California and with other lands of the Pacific side of the new world.

Behind it and directly tributary is the richest and most densely populated portion of the Mexican nation. It is the half-way station between Los Angeles and the western mouth of the Panama canal, and in the world commerce following the opening of the big ditch Manzanillo, for these and many other reasons, will participate to an extent far greater than any other Mexican port.

March 17, 1900, saw the Manzanillo harbor improvements formally inaugurated. The breakwater was the first consideration, and what today stands as one of the world's finest monuments to the triumph of engineering skill and constructive genius when pitted against the tremendous power of the sea, was steadily pushed out from its anchorage on the projecting headland at the southwestern end of the bay.

Tons upon tons of stone of various sizes were quarried and hauled and deposited along the line marked out for the breakwater, and gradually there arose from the waters of the Pacific in pyramidal form from a basic width of 315 feet, a solid mass of rockwork impregnable to the action of the ocean waves.

This breakwater is 87 feet in height, and it tapers from its mammoth base of 315 feet to a width at the crown of 27 feet. In length it is 1440 feet, and it is so constructed as to present an oblique surface to the waves, the most direct of which strike it at an angle varying 36 degrees from normal incidence, and to serve as a permanent defense against the sands that formerly entered the port from the coast line to the west and south and deposited themselves over the floor of the bay.

The heaviest blocks of granite ever placed by the hand of man were used in this breakwater. These monoliths, now capping the outer slope, weigh from 30 to 60 tons each, and when transported from the quarries to the port, each block constituted a carload.

## CENSUS BUREAU FORCE REDUCED

WASHINGTON—Fifty-four employees of the census bureau whose homes are in Massachusetts were dismissed from government employ today when the bureau, because of lack of funds, laid off its extra force of 1100 men and women from all parts of the country, that have been working on the 1910 census reports in Washington for more than a year.

Although the principal population tabulations have been completed and published, much of the work relating to the agricultural and manufacturing statistics is unfinished, and must now be carried on by the small permanent force of the bureau. This means that its completion has been deferred to an indefinite date, nor is any hope expressed by the census officials that an extra appropriation will be made.

## SEVERAL CHANGES IN TECH JOURNAL

Eliot W. Tarr '12, of Gloucester, was elected today general manager of the Tech, the student paper of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has been connected with the news department of the paper for three years and has been managing editor and editor-in-chief. He succeeds H. W. Hall '12.

Alexander J. Pastine '13 of Dorchester was selected editor-in-chief. He has been on the paper since the commencement of his sophomore year, having charge of the institute news.

These men were elected to the new board: F. S. Somerby '13 of Newburyport, R. F. Barrett '14 of East Orange, N. J.; M. B. Lewis, Jr., '14, Mattapan, and Mark A. Oettinger '14, Brookline.

## LYNN SHOE UNIONS PLAN FOR PEACE

LYNN, Mass.—Every union in this city identified with the shoe industry will be represented tonight at a conference of local shoe workers, having as its object the establishment of industrial peace in the shoe trade of Lynn.

The conference will be held at the Knights of Labor headquarters, and will be attended by delegates representing that body, the Boot and Shoe Workers Union and the United Shoe Workers of America. Plans for the amalgamation of unions will be formulated for presentation to the Lynn locals. Stephen M. Walsh, master workman, will preside.

## THIRD OF MILLION SENT FROM ZONE

ANCON, C. Z.—During November there were 23,256 money orders issued in the Canal Zone, amounting to \$487,090.57. Of this amount, \$270,540.80 was payable in the United States, \$115,603.22 in the Canal Zone, \$636.55 in Martinique, and \$310 in Costa Rica. The fees amounted to \$2303.21, and the amount of orders paid and repaid was \$128,493.32.

Postal sales during the month amounted to \$6862, and newspaper postage to \$18.26.

## JAPAN SENDS CAK TIES TO AMERICA

REDONDO BEACH, Cal.—The British steamer Rona, Captain Kummell, arrived recently from Muroran, Japan, with a cargo of 85,000 oak ties consigned to the Santa Fe railway.

This will be the last of the tie boats to come here from Japan as the remainder of the immense number of ties contracted for by the railway company will be stored at the yards in National City, and will be unloaded at San Diego.

# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## CORDUROY AND BROADCLOTH HOUSEWIVES FORMING LEAGUE

Gown of goblin blue, trimmed with white

Their object is to make war on high prices

CORDUROY trimmed with broadcloth is one of the smartest of all things just now. This gown combines goblin blue with white. The blouse has a big single revers, and can be worn over a skirt as illustrated or under it, as preferred. The sleeves are stitched to the armholes at the long shoulder line, a feature that is much liked, and in this case they are cut on the cross of the material. The collar is deep at the back and the big buttons that effect the closing are distinctly smart.

The skirt is made with a lower portion that consists of two pieces overlapped at the front for a depth of several inches, consequently while it gives long straight lines it provides freedom for walking. The upper portion is made in four gores and the back gore is full length.

Such a model can be used in many different ways. The skirt makes an excellent one for the new tailored suit that is sure to be in demand at this season and the blouse can be made of any preferred material, thinner silks and the like, quite as well as the corduroy.

Gowns are being made with skirts of heavier material and blouses of thinner trimmed with the heavier. This gown would be charming made from broadcloth or from taffeta with blouse of crepe meteor or messaline and collar and cuffs of the skirting material.

For the medium size the blouse will require 3 1/2 yards of material 27, 1 1/4 yards 36 or 44 inches wide with 1/2 yard of broadcloth for collar and cuffs; for the skirt will be needed 4 1/4 yards 27 or 36, 3 1/4 yards 44 inches wide, the width at the lower edge is 2 1/4 yards.

The pattern of the blouse, No. 7277, cut in sizes from 34 to 44 bust, and of the skirt, No. 7261, in sizes from 22 to 32 waist, can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



MRS. JULIAN HEATH'S new Housewives League, although scarcely three weeks old on Jan. 1 has excited the interest of housekeepers in and out of New York, says the Sun. The purpose of the league is to lower the cost of living, equalize prices and insure to the average purchaser of foods the maximum of quality, quantity and cleanliness for her money.

Its program is based on facts furnished by practical housekeepers and is devised so as to include the poorest as well as the richest housekeepers. Only housekeepers may be active members.

When seen the other day Mrs. Heath was about to go to Hoboken to tell a company of women there how to go to work to form groups in different neighborhoods. She said: "No bait is thrown out in the way of social gaities or agreeable novelties. There is no fun at all attached. No, I believe that active members will try to live up to the three principal things asked of them, which are that each shall get two new members to join the organization, pay five cents dues and do personal work such as investigating the sanitary condition of the stores at which they trade, quality of goods sold there, and the relative prices charged in the stores of their particular neighborhood."

"The woman who does all her marketing by phone naturally will not join the league. The league doesn't want that sort of member anyway."

"Let me tell you of an experience of my own to illustrate the aims of the league. I started out to buy a turkey, which had to be pretty big, as I expected several friends besides my immediate family to help me eat it. I intended to patronize the market where I have dealt for some years."

"On my way there I passed a market of the same class, equally large and with a big stock of poultry, and I saw fine turkeys hanging in a window marked 22 cents a pound. 'That is reasonable,' I thought, 'for a good turkey.'"

"Entering my own butcher's I asked: 'How much are turkeys today?' 'Twenty-eight cents a pound,' said my man. 'Isn't that high?' I inquired. 'Yes, it is a little high,' he admitted smilingly. 'But they are very fine. Now, how large a one shall I pick out for you?'"

"I am not sure that I want one yet," I told him. "The market on the block below is asking only 22 cents, and I shall go and look at those turkeys before deciding to place my order."

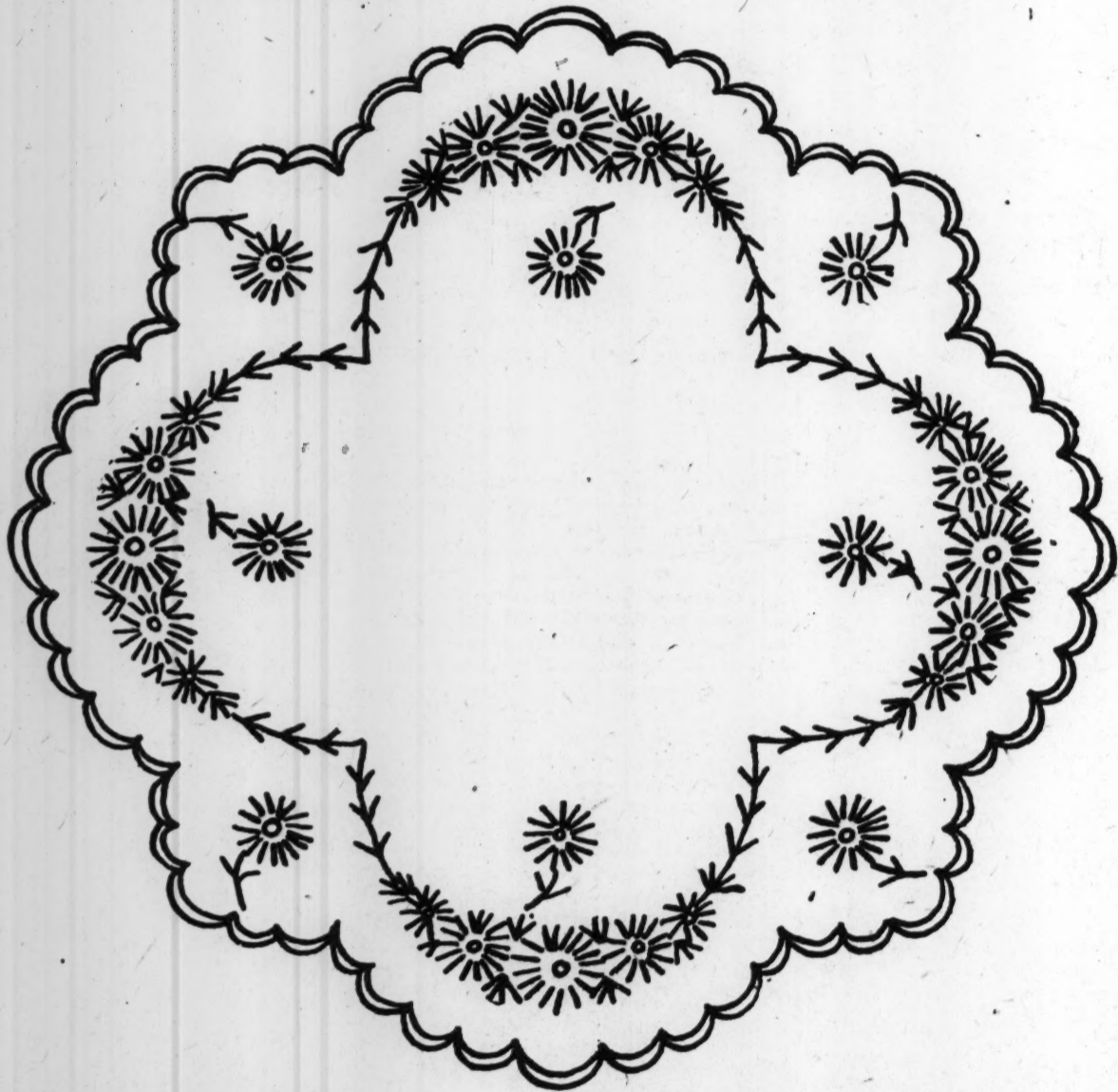
"Oh, look here, Mrs. Heath. I can make the price all right," the man protested to my great surprise. "How many pounds do you require?"

"Now, before the Housewives League was organized, probably I would have ordered my turkey at 28 cents a pound, believing I was getting something extra fine, and let it go at that. Or when the dealer offered to drop the price I would have agreed without protest and walked out. But here was a chance, I felt, to live up to my principles and do some investigating."

"Had my own man stuck to his 28 cents I would have had some respect for him, and my suspicions would not have been aroused. As it was I answered: 'No, I shall go and have a look at those other turkeys and if they are as good as yours I shall buy one in order to encourage an honest man.' And that is exactly what happened."

## DOILY IN THOUSAND FLOWER EMBROIDERY

Scallops should first be padded and then closely buttonholed



## ONE WOMAN'S WAY

Always on buying ready made garments, underwear or otherwise, I reweave the buttons, work over the buttonholes and I always darn the thin places in socks and stockings, so that the holes seldom are large and are easy to mend, though the whole foot of a sock may finally be made up of darning, says a woman contributor to the San Francisco Call.

When buying a suit or hat I never buy the latest fad, but something in good taste, plain and inconspicuous in color and style, and of the best possible grade within a certain limit—\$25 for a suit and \$5 or \$6 for a hat, and always pay cash for everything.

I have worn a suit for three years and once I wore one four years and have not been conspicuously old fashioned.

I buy my clothes and hats, not at the beginning of a season, but when the season is well advanced, and so get a better grade for my money, for the price is cut on nearly all such goods after the first rush of the season.

## FOULARDS MODISH

From all indications foulards are going to be as modish as ever this coming spring and summer. American women seem to like these practical silks especially. The bordered foulard is to come into its own once more, so it seems—figured grounds with plain borders, plain grounds with floral borders; figured grounds with fancy borders, and no end of other new and distinctive combinations and effects, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. One very startling and quite novel affair is a silk with a border made to resemble Venice lace.

## MORRIS JIG BAFFLES LEARNER

Folk dances and songs at Stratford-on-Avon

SIXTY-FIVE dancers from all parts of England are assembled in Stratford-on-Avon, Eng., says a Monitor special, and are taking part in the English folk dance and song revival. The success of this midwinter festival is a pleasant surprise and is a good indication of the vitality of the movement in England. There are men and women here, many of them teachers from elementary schools, who give part of their vacations to the acquiring of a better knowledge of old country dances, being anxious to revive their use among the villagers in their neighborhood.

In many old villages around Stratford-on-Avon, in other parts of Warwickshire and the Midlands these old dances have never died out, and from the people in these parts Cecil Sharpe has been collecting carols and local songs, and, in many instances, dances which show the most intricate steps and measures. The dancing is made a most serious business of in Stratford. No easy-going methods are countenanced. Everything must be done correctly, from the gay riot of a country dance to the intricate movements of the sword dance, where the swords are finally brought together in rhythmic measure and form a circle amazingly perfect and exact.

One delightful morris jig was discovered at Sherborne, that beautiful little Dorsetshire town, so redolent of the England of the middle ages. To judge by it, the people of that day were no

mean dancers, for it has a wonderful and baffling backstep, which has been known as the shuffle and which requires a great deal of rearswing. The evolution and not the actual steps are, however, the principal charm in most of these west country dances, where the repetition of effects by numbers of performers is so attractive.

## LOVELY SILKS

Silks for afternoon and evening wear are especially lovely. The oriental colorings still prevail and the effects are more elaborate and gorgeous than formerly, says the Philadelphia North American.

The pastel shades are still in favor for the debutante. A great variety of brocaded silks in dull colors is used. These are charming when veiled with nets or chiffons. The new figured chiffons are exquisite. In bold stripes or shadowy patterns, they are spangled with tiny crystal beads, like dewdrops.

## VELVET HATS

Velvet has the field almost to itself in the late winter millinery modes and more and more models are made to match the fur sets by having a row of fur about the edge.—Indianapolis News.

THE design of a thousand flowers is most effective and very quickly and easily worked. It is a great favorite and patterns are much in demand. The scallops of the doily should first be padded and then closely buttonholed. The dots in the center of the flowers

are worked solid and each leaf is one stitch. The stems are a succession of long stitches caught down by the short ones which branch out from them. Mercerized cotton No. 16 in blue, violet, green, yellow, pink and red is used.

## Keep Warm

Read what THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR said of our gas jet heater in their issue of Dec. 3, 1910:



## Kost (Patent) Floor Heater

Gives as much heat as other gas stoves costing three times the price. Throws the heat down—warms the feet.

Both kinds at Department, Hardware and Gas Appliance Stores, or sent prepaid by us on receipt of prices.

Kohler Die & Specialty Co., Chicago, Ill.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

**"La Felice"**  
Coiffure—  
in artful designing—in its hair of silken texture—in its becoming adaptability—embodies the spirit of "Fifty-two Years of Success."

**Captivating Smartness**  
is the distinguishing feature of this coiffure, beautiful in its simplicity. One of many original Coiffures.  
New Beautiful Booklet upon request.

"Fifty-two Years of Success"  
**A. Simonson** Near 506 FIFTH AVE.  
42d St. NEW YORK CITY



"La Felice"

## TRIED RECIPES

### MEAT BALLS WITH HORSE RADISH SAUCE

ONE pound of chopped chuck steak, one teaspoonful of salt, one sixth teaspoonful of paprika, one onion. Chop meat and onion together, season, make into firm balls, sear in butter in saucepan, reduce temperature, turn balls often and serve rare.

One half cupful of horseradish, one half cupful of cracker dust, one teaspoonful of salt, one sixteenth teaspoonful of pepper, one half cupful of cream, one teaspoonful of mustard, one quarter cupful vinegar, two teaspoonfuls of powdered sugar. Mix salt and pepper, cracker dust and horseradish. Make a paste of mustard and cream in a spoon, add it with cream to the mixture; add full amount of vinegar if horseradish is fresh and beat the materials in a double boiler. Serve hot.

### FRENCH TOAST

Cut the required number of slices of stale bread, dip them into a mixture of egg and water, proportions one tablespoonful of water to one egg mixed together. Then fry in butter or fat in a frying pan. Serve prunes in a separate dish and place the prunes on the toast at the table.

### BELMONT EGGS

Brown some slices of bread in the oven. Do not toast them but lay them in a rather hot oven till slightly brown. Moisten in warm salted milk and butter a little. Break eggs carefully one at a time into a cup and slip into simmering salted water one inch deep in a saucepan. Toss the water over the yolks till a delicate pink. Slip on to the toast, one to a slice, and surround with a little chopped cold meat warmed in butter.

### FRIED BISCUITS

Shape bread dough as for raised biscuits; when risen drop into deep fat and fry about five minutes; then drain on brown paper.

### HOT HAM

Soak a smoked shoulder over night and in the morning put on the stove to boil in fresh cold water. Cook gently after it first begins to boil. When tender remove from stove, cut skin and black parts off, stick whole cloves in fat and sprinkle sugar freely over the top. About a half hour before serving dinner place shoulder in the oven and crisp the fat. Serve hot with potato salad.—Good Housekeeping.

## ANGORA HOOD

A plain hood, either knitted or crocheted, may be made by starting at back of neck, working back and forth until you have a crown of the length desired, then around the latter, up one side, across top, down other side, turn, and continue working back and forth until the front portion is of the width required to cover the front of the head. Add a turnover, if this is wanted, and a cape. The following general directions for knitting such a hood may be followed in plain crochet: Use bone needles, No. 5 or No. 6, and work loosely. Cast on 26 stitches, knit across twice, then in next row widen a stitch at each end of needle. Knit plain 56 rows, or length of crown, and at end of last row turn and pick up the stitches down the side, knitting a stitch to each ridge; turn, knit to top, across the top, down the other side, turn, and continue knitting back and forth for 50 rows, or until the front of hood is wide enough for the head. Knit 20 rows or more additional for the turnover, and bind off. Pick up the stitches around the neck for the cape, do 12 rows plain, then knit 30 rows, widening every seventh stitch to give the circular shape or flare. Bind off, and finish with a crocheted scallop. This hood may be easily decreased in size or made larger, and is very neat and comfortable.—Needlecraft.

## SAVE THE SCRAPS

When making up nice dress goods or any fancy material, do not throw away even the smallest scraps, but have a box or bag near your work-basket to save them in; you will find them convenient for many small articles. The same is true of wash goods, such as gingham, percale, and so on; very tiny pieces may be utilized in making quilts by selecting suitable patterns.—Needlecraft.

## OLD CHINESE WARE

We have added to our Clearance Sale at 50% less than former prices

Bread and Butter Plates  
Covered Vegetable Dishes  
Platters, all sizes  
Covered Custard Cups  
Teas and Saucers  
A. D.'s and Saucers  
Mugs, all sizes  
Relish Dishes, etc.

In the following Chinese decorations: Blue Canton, Salmon and Gold, Red Fitzhugh, Nanking Willow, Green and Gold Medallion

### GLASSWARE AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Water Tumblers, finely engraved, were a doz. \$7.50 Now \$4.00  
Glass Jugs, decorated with gold, were each 1.75 Now .85  
Ice Water Sets, gold decorations, were each 15.00 Now \$8.00  
Vases, engraved roses, were each 12.00 Now 6.00  
25 doz. Water Glasses, English, were a doz. 1.75 Now .75

**RICHARD BRIGGS CO.**  
116 BOYLSTON STREET

Cut your Rent 33 per cent  
You can make Five Rooms do the Work of Seven with  
**The Kinzel Kind**  
Convertible Parlor Furniture  
Ask to see them at your dealer's. If he can't show them, write at either of the following addresses, and we will gladly tell you where you can see them:  
**KINDEL BED COMPANY,**  
400 W. Erie St., Chicago  
Norman & Monitor Sts., Elkhart, N.Y.  
Clifford and Walnut Sts., Toronto, Can.  
Highest Award Jamestown Exposition  
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Business Men, Housewives  
Girls, Boys  
EVERY ONE OF THEM SPECIALLY  
CONSIDERED IN PLANNING THE  
**MONITOR SATURDAY**

## REFORM FORCES SEE VINDICATION OF NEW CHARTER IN ELECTION

(Continued from page one)

whole election is also held to show the value of non-party designations on the ballot. Especially strong in support of the reform element were the suburban wards.

Non-partisan sentiment was strong in the Hyde Park (ward 26) vote, giving the combination anti-Democratic slate a lead of nearly 500. The honor of casting the first vote in Boston's new ward fell to Mrs. Kathleen E. Kiggen, wife of John A. Kiggen of 125 West street.

Of the 3060 registered male voters in ward 26 1446 cast their votes. There are 301 registered women voters, 148 of whom cast ballots.

Ward 8 was the only Democratic organization ward that was carried for the Democratic slate.

The voting was light, only half of the 112,000 registered voters going to the polls. The vote for school committee was 45,000 less than two years ago, the first year of the amended charter, and 13,000 less than last year.

Walter Ballantyne was an alderman before the change in the city charter, and the first president of the council under the new charter. He was born in Scotland and came to Boston 36 years ago at the age of 19, as representative of an insurance company. He went to live at 224 Dudley street, Roxbury, in ward 19 and for several years was on the Republican ward committee. He served in the board of aldermen in 1908 and 1909, and as chairman of the committee on public improvements made a good record.

When Mayor Fitzgerald went to Florida in 1910, Mr. Ballantyne, as head of the council, became acting mayor and conducted the executive affairs in a praiseworthy manner. He is a member of the Scots' Charitable Society, a former grand chief of the Scottish Clans and president of the Burns Memorial Association.

John A. Coulthurst was born in Pawtucket, R. I., but in early youth moved to Roslindale, and has since lived at 480 Park avenue. He was graduated from the Charles Sumner grammar school in 1885, Boston College in 1892; he won his A. M. at Georgetown in 1893 and was graduated from Boston University law school in 1895. He was admitted to the bar that year. He was elected to the Legislature by the Democrats in 1902, 1903 and 1904.

In 1907 he was the candidate of the Independence League for mayor. In 1908 he went to the Chicago convention of that party as a delegate for Higgen for President.

Thomas J. Kenny was born in South Boston in 1865 and attended the public schools there. At 16 he entered the law office of George W. Morse. He studied law there, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1897, in the same year being taken into his employer's law firm.

He was elected to the Boston school committee in 1898 for a three-year term, and reelected steadily until 1907.

He refused to run on the ticket with Mrs. Julia Duff in 1907. He became one of the leaders of the Public School Association, however.

He was elected to the Boston city council in January, 1910, and has served there since.

Joseph Lee is regarded as a leading American authority on public school work and playground movements as a result of devoting many years to the study of these subjects, and the working out of teaching methods. He comes of an old New England family. He was born in Brookline, the son of Henry Lee and Elizabeth Perkins (Cabot) Lee. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1883, from the law school in 1887 and was admitted to the bar the same year. In 1897 he married Margaret C. Cabot.

Mr. Lee's specialty is civic betterment and his philanthropies have been manifold. In the course of his social work he went into the school committee contest and in 1908 received the nomination of both parties.

Mr. Lee lives at 96 Mt. Vernon street and has an office in the Paddock building. George E. Brock was born in Brighton, and has always lived there. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of that district, and on graduating went into the banking business. For 25 years he was treasurer of the Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank, and for four years has been its president. He is also treasurer of the Home Savings Bank, Boston.

In 1902 he was elected to the school committee for three years on the Republican ticket. He was appointed a member of the original finance commission. He became a member of the "new" school committee of five in 1906, and a year later attracted attention by his advocacy of the teachers' pension system. In 1908 he received the nomination of both parties for reelection, and has served ever since. He lapsed one year, being defeated in 1904, but was elected in 1905.

The following statements regarding the election are made by interested parties.

John A. Coulthurst: "My victory is a rebuke to partisanship and bossism in city affairs. The attempt of the Fitzgerald administration to coerce city employees to work for the Fitzgerald candidates, both in and out of business hours, was a signal failure and received a proper rebuke from the employees themselves when they cast their ballots. I am very grateful to my many loyal friends throughout the city for their enthusiastic support."

Joseph Lee: "The only thing I have

## COMPLETE TABULATED VOTE OF CITY BY WARDS

WARD	CITY COUNCIL					SCHOOL COMMITTEE					LICENSE				
	Walter John A. Ballantyne	Owen A. Coulthurst	Ed. D. Frank	Th. J. Kenny	C. J. Fitzgerald	Geo. E. Brock	Lee, Fitzgerald, Merritt	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Ward 1	284	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
Ward 2	284	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
Ward 3	284	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
Ward 4	284	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
Ward 5	284	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
Ward 6	284	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
Ward 7	284	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
Ward 8	284	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
Ward 9	284	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
Ward 10	284	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
Ward 11	284	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
Ward 12	284	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
Ward 13	284	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
Ward 14	284	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
Ward 15	284	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
Ward 16	284	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
Ward 17	284	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
Ward 18	284	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
Ward 19	284	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
Ward 20	284	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
Ward 21	284	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
Ward 22	284	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
Ward 23	284	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
Ward 24	284	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
Ward 25	284	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
Ward 26	284	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
Totals	23,957	23,341	19,815	20,841	30,254	23,153	20,115	25,020	25,006	24,264	15,980	17,206	30,816	16,542	

regretted is that some of the teachers have thought I was against them. I can only say that I have never had any feeling against any teacher, but have always felt the greatest respect and sympathy for the teaching service and I have faith that this feeling will come to be mutual."

George E. Brock: "I am greatly pleased at the result, not only for the splendid endorsement I received, but that the school committee will continue to have the services of my colleague, Joseph Lee. Our victory proves once more that the voters are still interested in having the schools of Boston conducted for the benefit of the children."

Charles F. R. Ross, secretary of the Public School Association: "The election is a stinging rebuke to those who would hand our public schools over to the politicians. It was a hard fight, but this only makes the result the more gratifying."

Robert J. Bottomly, secretary of the Good Government Association:

"The charter is working well. The result of the city election is a complete vindication of the efficiency of its provisions. In the next city council eight of its nine members will be men who received the endorsement of the Good Government Association at the time of their election. Mayor Fitzgerald violated the spirit and letter of the charter in advocating a return to partisan politics in municipal affairs and the citizens decisively repudiated him."

Walter Ballantyne—"I am very grateful to the citizens of Boston for their expression of confidence in me at the polls. I regard the vote I received as a tribute to good government and an endorsement of my record. I want also to say that I appreciate the courteous treatment which my opponents accorded me during the contest."

Mayor Fitzgerald—"The Municipal League slate won because it spent the money and its candidates had the editorial support of nearly all the Boston newspapers. Men of moderate means cannot hope to win elections under our present municipal system without surrendering their consciences to men of wealth."

"Considering the odds against them and the fact that they fought without editorial support from a single newspaper, the candidates endorsed by the Democratic city committee made a splendid fight."

Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald: "I am very grateful to those who voted for me. I feel that there should be a woman on the school committee, and I regard the contest as the first step toward ultimate victory."

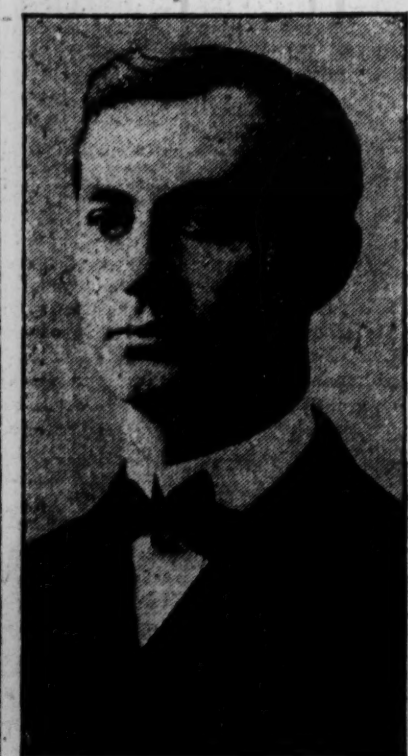
## SOMERVILLE GETS GROUND FOR RINK

Mayor Charles A. Burns of Somerville has obtained from Tufts College authorities the privilege to use college land on Powder House boulevard for a skating rink for school children. A rink will be built immediately. The high school team will play its local matches upon this rink.

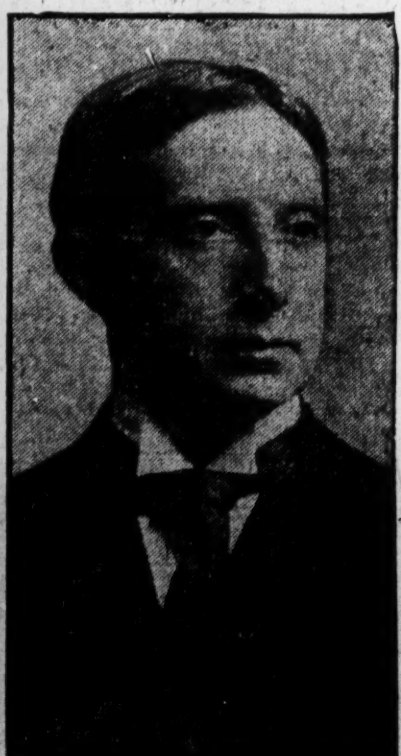
## TALK ON SENIOR DORMITORIES

Plans for senior dormitories and their allotment at Harvard University will be discussed at the junior class meeting in the Union in Cambridge Friday evening. Senior dormitories are one of the achievements of the administration of A. Lawrence Lowell, the president, who will tell the class the advantages of the plan.

## TWO CITY COUNCIL ELECTION WINNERS



JOHN A. COULTHURST



THOMAS J. KENNY

## HOW DID SHE VOTE?

*A suffragist who thinks she is typical of the woman voter today, for whom voting is one more duty undertaken with courage perhaps, but with some regret as well, when asked about her voting day experience, gave the Monitor the following true account:*

BY A WOMAN WHO VOTED

The way of a new duty is not a flowery one, and I am a busy woman. My days are filled with tasks that urge resistlessly. I believe ardently in suffrage. I have long contended the laissez faire of the man who leaves others to run the state while he tries to make his business go—failing to see that his business is hindered or forwarded as affairs of state are rightly administered or no.

No, I do not envy man his vote. If ever I did my recent awakening to my own duty—or right restored—on the school question has changed my position. I no longer condemn the man who fails to vote. I merely sympathize with him.

With me, there were weeks of uneasy self-questioning. Did I think the election of a woman to office was worth risking the election of the wrong men? To risk the triumph of elements that I felt were opposed to the general good might be worth while, on a sort of smashing-the-windows theory, thus to call attention to woman's growing courage and intent to assert herself. Perhaps a single election gone awry was not too much for the city to pay to learn that the women mean to be heard. One day my conviction was for, the next day against, the woman's candidacy.

Long revolved, the question was about bringing me to the decision not to vote at all since I could not be sure of voting right. All too fast the day came, and I had not settled the point.

I remembered when I left home for business in the morning that it was voting day and that my decision must be reached in time to allow me to cast a ballot before 4 o'clock. But sitting at an office desk all day, absorbed in delightful tasks, I soon forgot about the extra duty, and the slip of paper with the word VOTE in large capitals which I had pre-

pared as reminder was soon hidden under manuscripts and proof sheets. It was with a great jump that I came out of the depths of an article on the social status of woman in the days of the Hotel Rambouillet to hear a masculine voice saying cheerfully:

"Well, you've voted. I suppose?" A hasty snatch at my watch. Twenty minutes to four. A clutch toward my coat and hat.

"No," I wailed, "I have not voted. I forgot it. And what's more I don't know how to vote! I feel as if I ought to stand for woman and yet—"

Masculine voice continues its cheerfulness while it explains with some care the why and wherefore of the need to keep present incumbents in their chairs. I am again convinced, and there is scarcely time for me to reverse my conviction now. Off to the voting booth I rush, make my mark emphatically—after my usual altercation with the officers about the difference between the sound and the spelling of my name—and see my final, unalterable, political choice ground into the ballot box.

Then I return to work, without a backward glance. Right or wrong the die is cast. I certainly intended to vote right. I hope I did.

Again the desk piled high with work, and again the sudden masculine voice at my ear. It is about noon of the next day.

"Did you vote right?"

Again coming out of my absorption—this time a summary of the question of late hours of labor for women, on which I had written till 2 a. m. I replied with some animation that I "do not have to tell." And now masculine mentor goes out of the room in a roaring gale of laughter, as I, turning to my typewriter again, ask him, in my most casual tone:

"O, and by the way, who's elected?"

But did I vote right?

petitions for specific repairs of highways, the county commissioners, instead of local authorities, shall be required to make them.

Of Representative Frederick D. Bartlett of Plymouth, to strike out the five-year limitation upon leases which may be granted by the selectmen of Plymouth, Kingston and Duxbury for digging claims.

Of Representative Parker of Woburn, that the metropolitan park commission be authorized to construct a boulevard from the city of Woburn to the Mystic valley parkway in the town of Winchester.

## Contest in House

Speaker Grafton D. Cushing's appointment of a special committee to consider the report of the recess committee on congressional redistricting, provided for in an order adopted after a lively discussion in the Massachusetts House of Representatives Tuesday afternoon, is awaited with much interest by members of the Legislature and politicians of the state generally.

The first skirmish of a political nature this session occurred when the House took up the order offered by Representative James F. Cavanaugh of Everett for such action. After Mr. Cavanaugh had briefly urged the propriety of such a committee, to consist of 14 members of the House and seven of the Senate, Representative Washburn of Worcester got into the discussion by offering an amendment that the proposed committee be limited in its expenditures to \$250.

Representative Breath of Chelsea offered an amendment to the effect that of the 14 members to be appointed by the speaker on the proposed committee seven should be Republicans and seven Democrats.

The Breath amendment was rejected, and the Washburn amendment, limiting expense to \$250 and the Cavanaugh order were adopted.

Speaker Cushing submitted to the House Tuesday afternoon a bill to carry out the financial recommendations he made in his opening statement to the lower branch. The bill provides for the appointment of a supervisor of estimates and accounts.

Representative Thomas W. White of Newton filed another state finance commission bill. His measure provides for an elective commission consisting of the members of the finance committee of the executive council. It requires the heads of departments, institutions and commissions to report to the auditor in the usual way, and that officer is required to send the estimates to the finance committee of the council, regular

appropriations and special appropriations in separate documents.

Governor Foss sent to the House a special message recommending appropriations as follows: Executive department \$136,300, secretary of the commonwealth \$73,050, treasurer and receiver-general \$35,400, auditor \$35,600, attorney-general \$50,000, printing and binding public documents \$147,999.

Petitions filed in the House Tuesday afternoon included:

Of Representative Benjamin F. Sullivan of Boston, for the appointment of a commission of three, two to be named by the Governor and one by the mayor of Boston, to constitute a public service commission to consider and investigate all complaints against public service corporations operating in the metropolitan district.

Of the same petitioner, that the minimum wages of all municipal employees shall be \$2.50 a day.

Of Representative Edward F. McGrath of Boston, to prohibit the operation of street cars on Washington street, in Boston, between Adams square and Boylston street, between the hours of 6 a. m. and 6 p. m.

Of John Weaver Sherman, representing the state branch of the American Federation of Labor, for the enactment of the several bills indorsed at the state convention, including the anti-injunction bill, the peaceful persuasion bill, the initiative and referendum bill, the equal suffrage bill and the labor department bill.

## CLUB TO DISCUSS NEW CITY PLAN

A "metropolitan planning dinner" will be given Friday evening by the Boston City Club. Invitations have been sent to the mayors, chairmen of selectmen, members of city and town boards and other officials of the communities in the metropolitan district. It is expected about 300 will attend.

Speeches and the discussion will relate to the report of the metropolitan plan commission. John H. Fahey will preside. John Nolen of Cambridge will speak on "City Planning." Edward A. Filene also will speak.

## EGYPT EXPLORER IS SOON TO SAIL

Louis Earle Rowe, assistant in the Egyptian department of the Museum of Fine Arts, will start for Egypt next month. He will join Dr. George A. Reisner, curator of the department, who sailed today to continue his work for the Harvard University-Museum of Fine Arts expedition.

Mr. Rowe has been granted leave of absence for three months to work in the field with Dr. Reisner.

## Excess Calls

Of all Central and Suburban District measured service telephone rates were reduced on January 1st to 3 cents each.

A Boston business man having this kind of service gets a distinct benefit, as the change provides a measured service district with a radius of eight miles, within which all excess calls will be at the reduced rate.

For example: A one-party business line in the Central District costs \$48 for 960 calls. Calls in excess of this number cost 3c each. All such calls are usable not only to Central District exchanges (Main, Fort Hill, Haymarket, Richmond, Back Bay, Oxford and Tremont), but also to the 25 Suburban exchanges within an 8-mile radius.

Each Suburban Measured Service District includes all other exchanges, either central or suburban, which are within an eight-mile radius of the calling exchange.

For example: A two-party residence line with 480 calls will cost \$24. Each call in excess of 480 calls will cost 3 cents. This service is provided with divided ringing—only one party on the line, and no bell to be heard except your own.

Call Fort Hill 7600, if you want to receive the benefit of these new rates. There will be no charge for a call to this number from any telephone or pay station in the Metropolitan District.



NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

## DEMOCRATS EXPECT TO SELECT WINNING TICKET AT BALTIMORE

WASHINGTON—Democrats in Washington today are pleased with the harmonious way in which the national committee finished its work after the rather turbulent beginning occasioned by the contest of Mr. Bryan, and predict that when the convention meets in Baltimore on June 25 it will nominate the man who is to be the next President.

State committees are to decide whether they will elect delegates by district and state conventions, or order primaries held. Such states as have laws on the subject, or desire to do so, can select their representatives in the national convention by direct vote. There are 1074 delegates to be chosen.

A week after the Republicans meet seemed a good time for the Democrats to go into convention, and without a roll call June 25 was accepted as the date. In fact there was only one roll call taken during the day, and that was necessary to decide the city.

Baltimore's only serious rival for the convention was St. Louis, and the committee decided it was wise to keep away from St. Louis, owing to the differences between Governor Folk and Speaker Clark. Denver was ruled out because it was too far away, and Chicago put up only a half-hearted fight. The Baltimore committee brought with it a certified check for \$100,000 and that won.

There was a brief controversy over the proposed recognition of the Progressive League Clubs, an organization said to have grown out of the Independence League movement, started by W. R. Hearst. When objection was made, the question of recognition was deferred for four years.

The primary resolution adopted was a modification of one proposed by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon. It was framed by a sub-committee, headed by Clark Howell of Georgia, and was as follows:

"That, in the choice of delegates and alternates to the national Democratic convention of 1912 the Democratic state or territorial committees may, if not otherwise directed by law of such states or territories, provide for the direct election of such delegates or alternates, if in the opinion of the respective committees it is deemed desirable and possible to do so with proper and sufficient safeguards."

"Where such provision is not made by the respective committees for the choice of delegates and alternates and where the state laws do not provide specifically the manner of such choice, then the delegates and alternates to the said national convention shall be chosen in the manner that governed the choice of dele-

gates from the respective states and territories to the last national Democratic convention."

BALTIMORE—The Democratic national convention of 1912 will be held in the fifth regiment armory, Baltimore's largest auditorium. The armory is an imposing structure of granite, surmounted by a vaulted roof which rises 106 feet above the main floor. Having an area of 200,300 feet, the main, or drill hall, architectural experts say, will seat comfortably more than 12,000 persons.

## SELLING IS TAUGHT BY MEANS OF PLAY BEFORE THE Y. M. C. U.

Information valuable alike to salespeople and shoppers was imparted in a novel manner through a "play" at the Y. M. C. U. hall, 48 Boylston street, Tuesday evening. The visualization of the elements of buying and selling was the outcome of an idea of Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr., to whom all credit for the management is due, and it has been taken up by the prominent firms of the city.

The "play" was staged by Jordan Marsh experts, Superintendent Walter A. Hawkins of the company, assisted by Miss Della A. Bean, principal of the Jordan Marsh Company School of Salesmanship.

The stage was set to represent a department store in miniature. To the left was a shoe department, with its box-filled shelves and its chairs; beyond was the men's furnishings counter and showcase; further along were the negligee, silk and linen departments, with millinery and trimmings on the right.

The store was served by Jordan Marsh employees from corresponding departments to those represented: Silks, Herbert E. Darling; costumes, Mrs. Sophie Grant; shoes, A. Yaffe; millinery, Miss Violet Bolingbroke and Miss Mary A. McLaughlin; men's furnishings, Clifford Sennett; negligees, Miss Mary T. Powers; trimmings, Miss G. R. Galbraith; linens, Frank Pickering.

Over all Charles P. Tanner presided as floor superintendent, while to complete the store force there were Miss Amanda Tucker as gown model, Miss Catherine Callahan as cashier, Miss Jeanette McGregor as inspector, Miss Alice Doran as stock girl, Bruce Russell as office boy, Ernest Mosin as department boy and James Davey and Michael Scannell as porters, all in addition to Mr. Hawkins and Miss Bean. Besides these there were the customers.

After short addresses by Mr. Fowler and Mr. Hawkins the "play" began. Mrs. George Perry Morris came in with a gown her daughter didn't like. The credit for the returned garment was quickly arranged and another gown taken in its place. In addition, Mrs. Grant bought an evening gown she had not thought of purchasing before seeing just what she wanted.

Samuel P. Hubbard came in, decidedly peevish because a pair of shoes he had bought there had not worn well. Mr. Yaffe sent him away in good humor, after making an allowance for the old shoes and selling Mr. Hubbard a new pair guaranteed to wear well.

Mrs. G. B. Gallup bought a piece of silk of Mr. Darling, who admitted that his customer had bought what she didn't want, but then she "did not know what she wanted."

Edward F. Pope then came to buy millinery for his wife and daughter and was quickly supplied by Miss Bolingbroke amid much laughter by the audience.

The occasion was as entertaining as it was instructive, and the hall was filled. Next Tuesday evening the "play" will be staged by the Eastern Talking Machine Company, E. F. Taft, manager.

"We are here tonight for a purely business reason, no philanthropy in it; nor are we here for the fun of it, because we get all the fun of this sort that we need over at the store," said Mr. Hawkins in opening the "play."

"We have gone to the trouble and expense of fitting up this miniature department store for the sake of giving you an object lesson, and we are giving you this object lesson to help ourselves as well as you, because the business house needs the services of trained men. Our object is not only to give you an exhibition of salesmanship, but to stimulate in you an interest in business."

"There is one truth that I want to drive home to you tonight, and that is the importance of salesmanship. How little there is in the world that salesmanship does not enter into! Did you ever think of that? Look about you, in your homes, on the street and wherever you go, and note how little there is that salesmanship does not enter into. The result will astonish you. It follows you all through life. So let us recognize its importance and treat it with the dignity it deserves."

"Now I am going to tell you something that I have told 999 times. I am going to celebrate this occasion by telling it the one thousandth time. Perhaps there are some among you who have heard me tell it the full 999 times. If so, it will do you no harm to hear it once more, and that is: 'Who is the boss in the Jordan Marsh Company store?'"

"Some time ago we started in our store a school of salesmanship, with splendid results. On graduation day I always address the class. Assuming a serious manner, I say: 'As you are about to enter the employ of the Jordan Marsh Company there is one very important thing that you should know, and that is, who the boss is in this store. Now who is the boss?' I ask, pointing to some eager student."

"The answer usually comes back, 'Why, you are.' I reply, with emphasis, 'Oh, no! I'm not the boss.'"

"Again I ask, 'Now, who is the real boss in this store?' All are intensely interested now. Positive voices in chorus now proclaim a member of the firm to be the real boss."

"I say again: 'Oh, no! He is not the boss. The boss in this store is the customer. It's the customer that you and I are working for. It's the customer that you and I are here to please. It's the customer who pays your wages and mine. It is not for the customer, you and I would be looking for a job and we

## PARTICIPANTS IN DEPARTMENT STORE IMITATION



Reading from left to right: A. Yaffe, L. E. Tourjee, Frank Locke, Miss Mary T. Powers, W. A. Hawkins, E. P. Tanner, Bruce Russell, H. E. Darling, Mrs. Sophie E. Grant, Miss Della Bean, N. C. Fowler, Jr., Miss Amanda Tucker, Miss Violet Bolingbroke and Miss Mary McLoughlin

## COMPENSATION ACT COMMITTEE URGES CHANGES

The commission on workmen's compensation has filed with the clerk of the House a report in part recommending 17 amendments of the act passed last year.

All these amendments with a single exception are but perfecting amendments. The exception is a recommendation for a change in the number and compensation of members to constitute the board, which is to be appointed by the Governor before July 1.

The recommendation of the commission is that the board consist of five members instead of three, that the salary of the chairman be \$5000 per year instead of \$6500, and the salary of each of the other members be \$4500 instead of \$6000.

## BOSTON MAN ELECTED HEAD

NEW YORK.—Guy E. Tripp of Boston was elected chairman of the board of directors of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company today, succeeding the late Robert Mather. Mr. Tripp was chairman of the Metropolitan Street Railway reorganization committee and is well versed in railway and local traction affairs.

Mr. Tripp is vice-president of the Stone & Webster Management Association of Boston and is a director of a number of electric lighting and power companies throughout the country. He resides in Hingham.

## MASONS INSTALL IN WINCHESTER

WINCHESTER, Mass.—Installation exercises of the William Parkman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., were held in Masonic hall Tuesday night.

The following officers elected were installed: Worshipful master, Percy W. Witherell; senior warden, Ernest W. Hatch; junior warden, Wilbur S. Locke; treasurer, George A. Barron; secretary, George S. Littlefield; trustee of funds, Benjamin T. Morgan, elected for three years; board of Masonic relief and proxy to the grand lodge, George F. Edgett.

## LYNN SHOE MEN ARE REORGANIZING

LYNN, Mass.—A resolution has been adopted by the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association to reorganize, adopt new by-laws and a new constitution. The object will be to secure and adopt united action in all things which will promote the growth and prosperity of Lynn as a center for the manufacture of boots and shoes. It has endorsed the tariff action taken by the National Boot and Shoe Association.

## NORFOLK COMMISSIONERS MEET

DEDHAM, Mass.—The Norfolk county commissioners have organized with John F. Merrill of Quincy as chairman. These appointments were made last night: John D. Drummond, superintendent of county buildings; the Rev. William H. Parker, chaplain at county jail.

## SIGNALMAN LECTURES

John M. Fitzgerald of Albany, an official of the signal department of the New York Central railroad, spoke Tuesday evening at the monthly dinner of the New England Railroad Club at the Copley-square hotel.

## WATER COMPANY DIRECTORS

DEDHAM, Mass.—The Dedham Water Company has elected these directors: Winthrop H. Wade, Clifford P. Baker, Arthur W. Hartt and Julius R. Wakefield. Lusher H. Baker was reelected treasurer.

might not get as good a one as we have here.

"Now, if you are sitting behind your counter, doing nothing, and you see me coming, don't jump up; but if you see the customer, the boss, coming, jump!"

"This line of argument always makes a strong impression, and it strikes the keynote of good salesmanship, namely, satisfactory service to customers."

## MEN AND RELIGION CAMPAIGN CLOSES WITH MEETING

The special campaign of the Boston Men and Religion Forward Movement will close this evening with a meeting at the Boston City Club, at which time the executive committee will make its report. It is declared that the campaign has been highly productive of good in many lines, and that the effect of the campaign will be felt for a long time to come.

The \$15,000 fund needed to make the movement permanent officially is nearly completed, a large contribution resulting from the collections taken up last Sunday in many churches.

The first new activity growing out of the movement is the work for boys, which will officially begin next Sunday forenoon with a prayer service for boys in every church affiliated with the movement.

## BOY SCOUT BANDS FORMED IN LYNN BY J. E. ERICKSON

LYNN, Mass.—John E. Erickson of Lynn, has been appointed a scoutmaster by the national organization of boy scouts. He has succeeded in organizing two patrols, and has three others ready to be equipped. Patrols are to be formed in Swampscott, Saugus, Cliftondale and Nahant.

The troop formed at the Y. M. C. A. has elected Daniel Pinkham leader. Scoutmaster Erickson is now completing plans for a number of hikes in and about Lynn to recruit the troops.

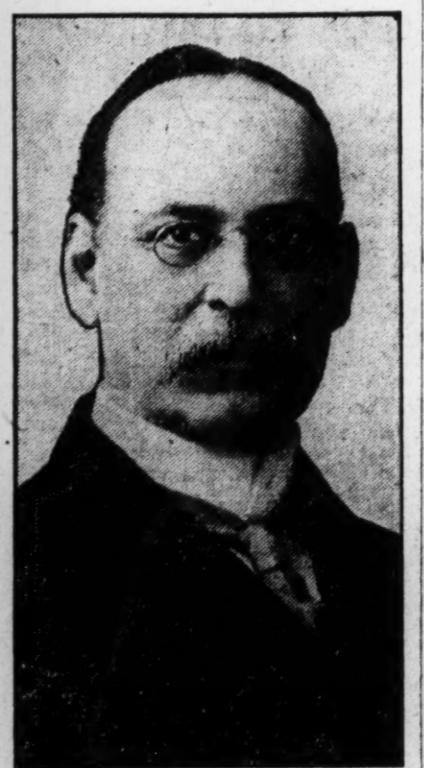
## SENATE SCENES READING SUBJECT

"Dramatic Scenes from the United States Senate" will be the subject of a reading by Mrs. E. M. Bishop, under the auspices of the La Follette Club, this afternoon, in Peabody hall, Phillips Brooks house.

## GRANGE OFFICERS TO BE INSTALLED AT WAKEFIELD

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The officers of Wakefield grange will be installed tonight in G. A. R. hall.

Edwin C. Miller, head of a piano industry, will take the master's chair, and other officers to be installed are: Overseer, Edson W. White; lecturer, E. Horace Porley; steward, Lewis E. Carter; assistant steward, Ernest M. Lawrence; chaplain, Gilbert B. Herriek; treasurer, Alstead W. Brownell; secretary, Mrs. Ida Farr Miller; gate keeper, Wallace E. Boardman; Ceres, Mrs. Annie I. Atkinson; Pomona, Miss Evelyn Boardman; Flora, Mrs. Elizabeth Herriek; lady assistant steward, Miss Una Barteaux.



EDWIN C. MILLER

## CONSOLIDATION OF SIX DEPARTMENTS IS PROPOSED IN MALDEN

A move for the consolidation of six of the Malden city departments into one, governed by five commissioners, is now under way.

George L. Farrell, mayor, and Harvey L. Boutwell, city solicitor of Malden, are today completing the draft of a bill which is to be passed upon by the city government soon.

A duplicate copy of the bill will be given to Representative Alvin E. Bliss of Malden, chairman of the legislative committee on cities, and will be introduced by him in the Legislature in order that it may be acted upon at the present session.

Members of the board of aldermen of Malden favor the proposed change in the city departments. A number of the members of the common council also favor the plan, but it is not known whether a majority in this branch favor its passage. The question, after legislative enactment, will be submitted to the citizens for adoption at an election which will probably be called as soon as practicable.

The new board will be known as the board of public works, and under it will be consolidated the street and water, the sewer, the building, health, city engineer's and the park departments. There are at present three members of the street and water commission, three members of the health department, five park commissioners, an inspector of buildings, a city engineer and several assistants and clerks in each of the departments.

By consolidation Mayor Farrell says that the city of Malden will be able to save much money annually besides having the work done in a more efficient and permanent manner. With the several departments working separately, much additional work is done and at a far greater expense than would be found necessary under one board.

Mayor Farrell proposes to have Henry W. Estey, city engineer, at the head of the new board. Each of the present departments will have an inspector in charge of the work as at present but the clerical forces will be reduced. The salaries of the present commissioners and inspectors amount to \$18,000 per year exclusive of the salaries paid to the clerical forces of the several offices. Under the new arrangement this amount would be cut in half.

## CAMBRIDGE WANTS TO BORROW \$400,000

Cambridge board of aldermen Tuesday night requested the mayor to petition the Legislature for authority to allow cities and towns to build and maintain conduits, and to allow the city to borrow \$300,000 for park purposes and \$100,000 for playground purposes.

Notice was received from the mayor of the promotion of Lieut. James H. Furley to be a captain in the fire department, and of reserve police officer James F. Regan to be a regular officer.

## SOMERVILLE MEN MEET

J. H. Peacock was reelected president of the Highland Association of Somerville Tuesday evening at the annual dinner and meeting of that organization at the Crawford house. The other officers chosen were A. E. Carr, secretary; treasurer, J. H. Peacock; D. H. Nettles, C. A. White, G. O. W. Servis and A. M. Pride, trustees.

## FIRE ON SHAWMUT AVENUE

An early morning fire in a five-story brick building at the corner of Milford street and Shawmut avenue caused \$1500 damage. The firemen rescued Mrs. J. W. Frazier from her suite on the third floor. The building is owned by the estate of Caroline A. Benton, and the damage is covered by insurance.

## PROGRESSIVES TO DINE

Plans have been made for a banquet of the Militant Progressive Republican League of Massachusetts at the American house Wednesday evening, Jan. 24. Permanent organization will then be effected.

## BUREAU TO SUPPLY INFORMATION OF ANY KIND TO BE FORMED

What will prove one of the most valuable organizations for the spreading of knowledge it is thought will be permanently organized this afternoon, when the Boston Cooperative Information Bureau holds its first annual meeting at 4 o'clock in Huntington hall.

There will be an election of officers, followed by the filling of the history sponsorship, the only one not now supplied. The other sponsorships are: General works, Paul Foster of the Youth's Companion; philosophy, Dr. Benjamin Rand, Harvard University; religion, Miss Mary Pillsbury, General Theological library; sociology, Charles Belden, state library; philology, Berlitz school of languages; natural science, Guy E. Marion of Arthur D. Little, Inc.; chemists, etc.; useful arts, Dr. R. P. Bigelow, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; fine arts, Horace G. Wadlin, Boston public library; literature, C. K. Bolton, Boston Athenaeum.

These specialists have consented to serve during the period of organizing the bureau, and are not certain they can give the time permanently. Thomas J. Homer, attorney, is acting secretary. The initiative of the movement has come largely from G. W. Lee, librarian of Stone & Webster, who is acting president.

The plan of the bureau is to make it possible for the individual member to find out at shortest notice, over the telephone or otherwise, anything he wants to know, whether the information is contained in literature of any description or is known by some other member of the association.

The inquirer, through the information bureau's facilities, will be in a position to learn quickly what library, society, public service corporation or business house of Greater Boston has in printed form the data he requires and what particular specialist or specialists may have information which, by virtue of his interest in the association, he will willingly make public.

## RATIONAL GOLF BY STEVEN ARMSTRONG

"Do you realize," says Henry Leach in the Sketch, "that the man who plays four rounds of golf a week—which is far from playing to excess—walks 1000 miles in the course of a year, allowing only a trifle for his trampings to the club house and back again, and his prowlings round about the premises at lunch time? This is done for the most part in one particular pair of boots or shoes kept specially for the purpose, and it is quite safe to say that no other boots or shoes owned by the same individual are put to anything like the test, or have so much to do with his comfort for such a long time."

"I have one pair of faithful friends in shoes that I have reckoned have gone along with me over links in many places for over 2000 miles, and various successors appointed to take their place have not succeeded in ousting them from favoritism. But the average golfer bestows no more attention on the selection of his boots and shoes for play than he does on his bedroom slippers; and as often as not he drafts into his service for this purpose a pair that have done their time for ordinary use, and if it were not for the golf would now be thrown away. This is very foolish and wrong."

"I appeal to the gentleman, if he is now about to set himself up with some new shoes to do the business thoroughly and with thought. The shoes should be specially made, and a first class price, if necessary, should be given for them. The leather should be good and pliable—very pliable—and the fitting should be quite exact, with no play anywhere. A sense of firmness and security, that can come only through exact fitting, has far more influence upon the game than is played than most golfers realize. I do not think that any exaggeration of squariness of toe is by any means so necessary as some players seem to fancy, nor, again, that great weight is essential even for winter play. A little smartness may be retained, and a light feeling on the feet is very advantageous to some golfers."

## FIRM TRYING TO GET NEW BUILDING

Members of the firm of the Globe-Wernicke Company are trying today to find suitable quarters in which to conduct their business temporarily. Office furniture is coming in from the factories to the firm as usual and all orders are being dealt with.

The basement of the six-story building, 91-93 Federal street, occupied by the company, was damaged Tuesday afternoon to the extent of \$60,000. The damage to the whole building was about \$90,000.

Insurance experts estimate that the total loss to the insurance companies interested will not run much over \$60,000.

## FEDERAL BISCUIT RECEIVER

Cornelius W. Wicksham was appointed auxiliary receiver for the Federal Biscuit Company of New York by Judge Dodge in the United States court today. Mr. Wicksham will take charge of factories and machinery owned by the corporation at Lawrence, which is valued at \$40,000. He was appointed receiver for this concern Tuesday in New York and furnished a bond of \$25,000. The company is a Delaware corporation with a capitalization of \$30,000,000.

## CAT AND POULTRY EXHIBIT ATTRACTS MANY VISITORS

In connection with the big poultry show in the Mechanics building, the seventh annual cat show begins today. More than 300 blue ribbon winners are on exhibition, and may be seen daily until Friday night.

Crowds went to the Mechanics building Tuesday. Hundreds of fanciers of fowl, pigeon, squabs, ducks and geese were there. Hundreds viewed the exhibit of rare and curious birds.

The entry is the largest ever recorded in this country between 7000 and 8000 specimens being on view, and the quality of the birds is of the best.

At the Copley-square hotel Tuesday night the board of directors of the Poultry Association gave the exhibitors a dinner.

There will be a lecture, enhanced by stereoscopic views, in one of the rooms this evening. One hundred pictures will depict the size and appearance of different breeds.

## PASTOR INSTALLED AT HYDE PARK

The new pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Hyde Park, the Rev. A. M. MacLeod was installed last evening in that church. The Rev. S. W. Steckel of Providence, R. I., presided. The following took part: Scriptural reading, the Rev. William W. Illiff of Brookline; prayer, the Rev. Herbert A. Manchester of East Boston; sermon, the Rev. Malcolm MacPhail of Boston; announcement of installation, the Rev. S. W. Steckel; charge to the pastor, the Rev. Herbert A. Manchester; charge to the people, the Rev. William W. Illiff; installation prayer, the Rev. Malcolm MacPhail; welcome by the Rev. Joseph M. Shepler of the Methodist church, the Rev. Guy C. Lamson of the Baptist church and the Rev. George W. Owen of the Congregational church; benediction, the Rev. A. M. MacLeod.

## NEW COTTON SEED RATES TAKEN UP

WASHINGTON.—Representatives of the Missouri Pacific, Santa Fe and other railroads in Texas and Oklahoma appeared before the interstate commerce commission today to complete a new rate schedule adjusted to conform with a recent decision of the commission reducing the rates on cotton-seed oil from Oklahoma points to consuming territory.

The complaint against the railroads was brought by 32 Oklahoma manufacturers of cotton-seed products, and attacked practically all cotton-seed rates as unreasonable and discriminatory.

## COTTON DISPUTE NOT YET SETTLED

NEW YORK.—A Manchester (Eng.) cable message to the New York Herald says that an agreement in the cotton trade trouble seems now as distant as ever.

The joint conference between the Lancashire cotton mill owners and the operatives has been adjourned to Jan. 15. The spinning mills will continue to close three days weekly and the owners are considering the possible necessity of a further curtailment if the weavers' lockout is prolonged.

## LYNN ELECTRIC MEN FORM CLUB

LYNN, Mass.—A self-improvement club has been formed at the General Electric works. The officers and governing board are: D. M. Killip, president; V. H. McGuffin, secretary-treasurer; F. G. Hattie, R. D. Whittemore, F. B. Abbott and James F. Tobin, board of governors. The membership of the organization is to be composed of members of the Thomson-Houston Benefit Association, but later it is hoped to allow any employee of the General Electric works to become a member.

## CIVIL SERVICE TEST AT CUSTOM HOUSE

At the rooms of the United States civil service commission in the federal building, 35 customhouse employees are being examined today for promotion from the third to the first grade. Those who pass will receive \$840 for the first year and then an increase to \$1000 if their work is well done.

The examination is being conducted by Edward E. Stebbins, secretary of the United States civil service commission for New England.

## SHERIFF MAY BE NAMED TODAY

At the meeting of the executive council called for this afternoon it is believed by many politicians at the State House that the Governor will send in the appointment of a sheriff of Suffolk county to succeed the late Fred R. Seavey. In addition to the booms for Councilor John Quinn, Jr., and John F. Kelly for this position, the name of James Donovan, an anti-Fitzgerald Democratic leader of Boston, is being discussed as a possible appointee.

## TREE CULTURE IS THEME

Allen N. Swain will talk on "The General Care of Trees" this evening at the Field and Forest Club, 318 Pierce building. The lecture is free and the members and the public are invited.

## DINNER IS PLANNED TO GIVE AID TO OPERA MOVEMENT IN BOSTON

At a meeting Tuesday of the Opera Club, which comprises members of the Boston City Club interested in supporting the Boston Opera Company, it was voted to give a dinner on Jan. 16 for about 125 of the members.

In the absence of the chairman, William F. Fitzgerald, the secretary, Joseph Smith presided. Several prominent Boston business men spoke enthusiastically in behalf of the City Club movement to place opera in Boston on a self-supporting basis.

The members of the Boston City Club have subscribed over 1200 seats in the first and second balconies, for five performances last week and this week, and it is anticipated that the club will continue to patronize the opera to the extent of several hundred of the less expensive seats at most of the performances during the remainder of the Boston opera season. Enthusiastic members of the City Club are purchasing their seats for their friends as well as for their own use.

This movement is reported as being one of the most substantial methods of support yet given Eben D. Jordan in his efforts to give Boston one of the best opera companies.

## MANY RESCUES IN WEST END BLAZE

Damage estimated at nearly \$5000 was done by fire in the four story brick apartment house at 10 Willard street, West End, early Tuesday evening, and three persons perished in the building, two of them being identified as Azario Mariano and his wife, Rosalie Mariano.

Patrolman Benjamin Alexander discovered the fire and sent in an alarm from box 704.

Lieut. Thomas Downey of engine 4 secured entrance through a window of an adjoining house and with the assistance of Patrolman Alexander and Patrolman David Nash of station 3, rescued the wife of Philip Bernstein, and her son, Vincenzo Mariano rescued his sister, David Gross, who was on the top floor of the house, carried his mother to safety down a ladder in front of the house with the assistance of Lieutenant Silva.

## CONTEST OPENS ON OHIO PROGRESSIVES

COLUMBUS, O.—Threatened with the loss of what they won yesterday in the election of the Rev. H. S. Bigelow as president, progressives faced today another subtle attack from the reactionaries under the leadership of Walter F. Brown of Toledo, whose plan is to propose the selection of a committee on committees, one to be elected by the delegates from each of the 21 Congress districts, this committee to have entire authority in determining what the committees shall be and in filling their memberships.

Mr. Brown expects to be named on the committee of committees from the ninth districts and thus to be in a position to dominate it. The progressives will charge that his plan originated with men high up in the Ohio state board of commerce, who led the fight and financed the campaign against the initiative and referendum.

## SOCIAL SERVICE WORK IS THEME

To consider engaging in social service work recent graduates of Harvard met at the Boston City Club Tuesday night. G. W. Tupper, immigrant secretary of the state committee of the Y. M. C. A. for Massachusetts and Rhode Island, presided.

The speakers included Dr. E. T. Forbes, social secretary of the Unitarian Association; D. M. Claghorn, social secretary of the Boston Y. M. C. A.; D. S. Gates, boys' work secretary of the Boston Y. M. C. A., and Oliver F. Cutts, the former Harvard football player.

Others present were Laurence L. A. Hfield, Edwin W. Otis, Philip M. Clarke, Pierpont Blair, David S. Tinkelman and W. Rich.

## HOUSE PAINTERS HEAR LECTURE

A lecture on turpentine and oil was delivered today before the Society of Master House Painters which is holding its twenty-first annual convention at the American house. This evening there will be an informal reception of all the delegates and Jesse Roberts, president, will speak.

The first day of the convention closed last night with a reception in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Roberts of Fall River, Edward C. Beck of Roxbury, vice-president, and Mrs. Beck of Roxbury, Alexander Peters of Boston, secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. Peters.

## PYTHIANS TO INSTALL OFFICERS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Deputy Grand Chancellor George Smardon and suite will install these officers of William McKinley lodge, Knights of Pythias, in Odd Fellows hall tonight: Chancellor commander, Edward A. Jones; vice-chancellor, Arthur L. Whitten; keeper of records and seals, John T. Cooper; master of finance, Harvey S. Parker; master of exchequer, Frank H. Sweetser.

# News of Real Estate, Shipping and Sailings

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

Another Back Bay sale has just been completed, this time on Copley square, by Henry D. Bennett for Herbert F. Winslow of 565 Boylston street, between Clarendon and Dartmouth streets, a new five-story brick and marble-front building, adjoining the Second Unitarian church, together with 2688 square feet of land being 24 feet front by 112 feet deep.

This building is occupied by the American Locomotive Company on the ground floor, Amoroso on the second floor, and E. T. Redmond on the third floor, and is the most attractive piece of property ever put upon the market by this well-known real estate improvement expert.

The assessed value for 1911 was \$77,000 on the land and \$9100 on the old building, before improvements were undertaken. The present value of the improved property is far in excess of the figures quoted.

The grantors are Messrs. W. B. P. Weeks, Andrew G. Weeks and S. Reed Anthony, trustees of the Weeks Real Estate Trust, who have purchased the above for investment, believing this particular locality has a brilliant real estate future before it.

Mr. Bennett has sold for the trustees of the Weeks Real Estate Trust, 2 to 12 Sudbury street, corner of Friend and Merrimack streets, and looking out on to Haymarket square, consisting of a five and one-half-story brick and wooden building and about 2400 square feet of land, all assessed for \$80,000, of which \$72,000 is on the land. There are good frontages on three streets, 22 feet on Friend street, 106 on Sudbury and 16 feet on Merrimack street.

The same broker has also sold in connection with the above deal, 69 Broad street, assessed for \$31,300, comprising a six-story building with 887 square feet of land. This building has just recently been put in good repair and condition.

Frank A. Russell has sold for Prof. Otto F. C. Heinemann the three apartment brick dwelling and 2817 square feet of land located at 111 Mountfort street, Back Bay, assessed at \$16,500, \$5000 being on the land. The purchaser was Mary R. Peabody, trustee, who bought for investment.

**FRAMINGHAM FARM SOLD**  
The Chapin Farm Agency has sold for the owner, P. H. Welcome, his village farm residence, to whom Mr. Chapin sold the estate some years ago, and upon which Mr. Welcome has since expended a large sum of money, and is one of the show places of old Framingham. Known as the old Sanger farm, situated 209 Union avenue, having a frontage of 900 feet thereon. Bordering the Sudbury river and adjoining the South Middlesex agricultural grounds, comprising nine acres of land upon which is a two-story residence containing nine rooms, with all modern conveniences and improvements; a commodious stable, poultry house and various outbuildings, and a fruit orchard. The estate was sold to Edwin C. Frost of Boston, who has already taken possession.

Samuel Berkowitz and another have purchased from Christopher J. Fitzgerald a parcel of vacant land aggregating 13,620 square feet, located on Hutchins street running through to Brookline street and near Humboldt avenue, Roxbury. The assessors value it at \$6900.

Samuel Mazur and another are the new owners of an improved estate known as 12 James street, between East Newton and East Brookline streets, South End, consisting of 2287 square feet of land taxed for \$3400 on which is erected a four-story and basement brick dwelling assessed for \$8000 additional. Mary Hurwitz conveyed the title.

Through the office of O'Meara & Lynch, Warren avenue, Dorchester, James Petkun has purchased from Walter D. Hannigan, deed coming through Henry J. O'Meara, a two-family frame dwelling situated 41 Claxton street, corner of Lucerne street, Dorchester, together with 5541 square feet of land, all assessed for \$8400, the land value being \$1500.

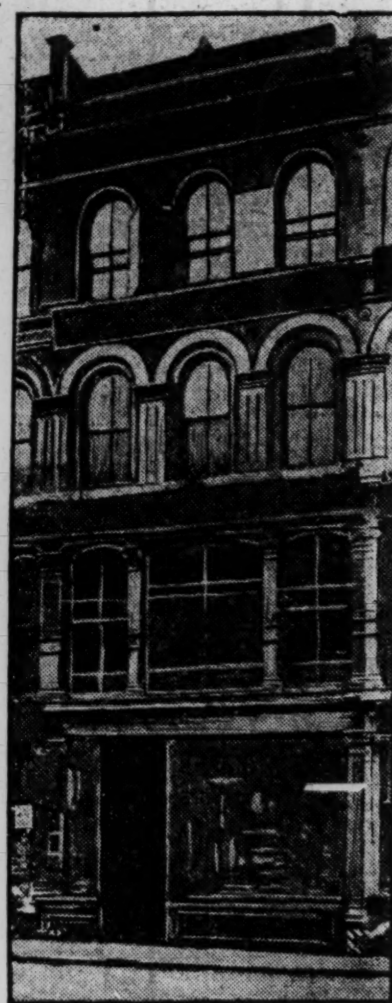
Daniel J. Hickey and wife have taken title to a double frame house situated 9 and 11 Greenwood avenue, near Washington street, West Roxbury, together with 5590 square feet of land assessed for \$4200 which includes \$1200 on the land.

**SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS**  
The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

**BOSTON (City Proper)**  
Marie H. Yates to Mabel Y. Howe, Fulton pl., q. 1.  
James W. French, trustee, to Charles F. White, St. Germain st., d. \$1000.  
James W. French, trustee, to Charles F. White, St. Germain st., d. \$1000.  
James W. French, trustee, to Charles F. White, St. Germain st., d. \$1000.  
Myron H. Hutchinson to Kaseall Koffman, Harrison ave., w. 1.  
Mary Hurwitz to Simon Mazur et al., James st., q. 1.  
Otto F. C. Heinemann to Andrew P. Peabody et al., Mountfort st., q. 1.  
**ROXBURY**  
Christopher J. Fitzgerald to Samuel Berkowitz et al., Brookline and Hutchings sts., q. 1.

**WEST ROXBURY**  
Susanna E. Cary to Daniel J. Hickey et al., Greenwood ave., q. 1.

**For Your Name's Sake**  
USE OUR  
**SUPERIOR FLOORING**  
KILN DRIED AND WORKED AT OUR OWN PLANT  
George W. Gale Lumber Co.  
610 MAIN ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.  
Everything from Sills to Shingles.



565 BOYLSTON STREET  
Purchased by the Weeks Real Estate Trust through Henry D. Bennett, broker

**WINTHROP**  
Mary E. Fisher to Helen M. Connor, Terrace ave., q. 1.

**DORCHESTER**  
Havelock Associates, trustee, to Marion E. Pike, Baited st., d. \$200.  
Eugene S. Cliley to Charlotte E. Mannel, Bedford st., q. 1.  
Louis Goldberg to Max Cohen, Boyden and Callender sts., q. 1.  
Walter D. Hannigan to Henry J. O'Meara, Lucerne and Claxton sts., w. 1.  
Sarah Goldman to Morris Schwartz, Fuller st., 2 lots, Dorchester ave., w. 1.  
Havelock Associates, trustee, to Havelock Associates, Havelock st., d. \$10.

**REVERE**  
Willard Welsh to Waldo F. Gleason, Standish rd. and Original creek, q. 1.  
Charles E. Greene to Edward C. Greene, Call, Elliott st., 2 lots, d. 1.  
Charles L. Platte to George W. Gray, Thordike st., d. 1.  
George W. Gray to Thomas J. Townsend, Thordike st., 2 lots, d. 1.  
Salvatore A. Anella to Alfonso Anella, Mountain and Washburn aves., 2 lots, w. 1.  
Joshua W. Wellman to Michael Collier et al., Campbell ave., q. 1.  
Charles E. Greene to Edward C. Greene, Mill Street pl., Greene's et al., w. 1.

**BUILDING NOTICES**  
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Hambden st., near George st., ward 4; Charlesworth Gas & Electric Co.; alter coke tower.  
Albion pl., 5-7 (3 rear), ward 6; Thos. A. Elston & Co.; 2 d. dwellings and barn.  
South Russell st., 75, ward 11; M. Goldberg, Silverman Engineering Co.; alter tenements.  
Gerard st., 109, ward 17; L. W. Davidson; alter shop.  
Washington st., 2170, ward 17; Dykeman & Murray; alter moving pictures.  
Greenwood st., 21, ward 20; Isaac Harris; fire club.

## SECURITIES RATED AT BILLION WITHIN EQUITABLE VAULTS

**NEW YORK**—Financiers today said there was more than \$1,000,000,000 in securities, money and jewels in the basement vaults of the Equitable building, which was destroyed by fire yesterday. Of this the Gould estate has about \$100,000,000; the Equitable Trust Company, \$50,000,000; the Harriman estate \$125,000,000; Thomas F. Ryan, \$100,000,000; August Belmont, \$150,000,000 in the Belmont vaults; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., \$100,000,000; Kountz Brothers, bankers, \$15,000,000; Mercantile Trust Company, \$70,000,000; William A. Reed & Co., bankers, \$100,000,000; Mrs. Russell Sage, \$50,000,000; Union and Southern Pacific securities, not estimated.

The Equitable Life had \$4,000,000 in cash in its vaults; the Mercantile Trust Company \$6,000,000; the Belmont, Reed and Kountz banks cash not estimated. It is believed that all the securities are safe, the water-tight vaults being intact.

The cost of the Equitable building alone was \$5,000,000. It had been planned to tear down this structure and erect a modern and more commodious home office. The Equitable insured its own property by a fund set aside for that purpose.

Valuable records, including the biography of the late E. H. Harriman and two law libraries containing 40,000 books, which cannot be replaced, were destroyed.

## CITY CONCERT HELD IN SCHOOL

An orchestral concert was held in the hall of the Girls Latin school last evening under direction of the music department of the city. Prof. Louis C. Elson was lecturer and the soloists were Miss Alice M. Hagerty, soprano, and William Howard, violinist.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Completing her maiden trip to the fishing grounds, the new steam trawler Swell, Capt. Herbert Green, reached this port today. She had been out since Jan. 4, and made a successful trip, bringing in 40,000 pounds of haddock, 300 pounds of cod, and 200 pounds of pollock. She is equipped the same as the Foam and Ripple, and according to those on board, is a splendid sea boat.

Word has been received from Norfolk that the Diamond shoals lightship was rammed by the schooner John Bossert at 5:30 yesterday afternoon and put out of commission. The lightship was towed to Baltimore for repairs, as her smokestack, rigging and boats were carried away.

Fifty-three aliens, principally Italians, were brought to the immigration station on Long wharf yesterday from Providence, where they were landed Monday by the steamer Germania, of the French line, from Marseilles and Naples. They were brought here for a hearing before the board of special inquiry, and are now awaiting deportation.

Among the tourists sailing from New York today on the United Fruit Company's steamer Zacapa, for Port Antonio, Kingston, Colon and Santa Marta, were the following Bostonians: J. F. Masters, manager of the Dominion Atlantic line; C. E. Bockus, Mrs. Bockus, Fred C. Gleason, Mrs. Gleason, Master R. B. Gleason, A. R. Granstein, Mrs. Granstein, J. J. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. A. R. Kennedy, Mrs. A. M. Kennedy, Miss M. B. King, I. L. Rogers and Mrs. Rogers. There were also on board a number of travelers from other New England cities.

Due to reach port late today, the fishing schooner Tinocina is bringing 400 barrels of frozen herring from Bonne Bay, Newfoundland, via Gloucester. This is the first cargo to be brought to Boston this week.

Only three fishing vessels reached T wharf today, two of them being steam trawlers. Although good fares were brought in on the boats, the supply was not sufficient for the demand, and dealers' prices were high. Quotations follow: Steak cod 811 per cent, market cod \$8, haddock \$6.25, pollock \$7.75, large hake \$5.75, medium hake \$5.25 and cusk \$6. The arrivals were: Steamer Swell 40, 500 pounds, steamer Spray 46,300, and the schooner Cynthia arrived too late to be reported.

## PORT OF BOSTON

**Arrived**  
Str H. M. Whitney, Crowell, New York.

Str Camden, Strout, Portland, Me.  
Str City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.  
Str Armenian (Br), Jacobsen, Liverpool.

**Sailed**  
Strs Cambrian (Br), London; Ontario, for Baltimore via Newport News; Melrose, Lambert Point, Sch Elizabeth Palmer, Norfolk.

Bark Salamanca (Ital), Bahalla Point; schs Grace A. Martin, Sewalls Place; Hume, Belfast; Alaska (Br), Parrsboro, N. S.; Mayflower (Br), St Anthony (Br), John Harvey, St Pierre, Miq.

**Cleared**  
Str Cambrian (Br), Gardner, London, by Leyland line.  
Str Ontario, Bond, Baltimore via Newport News, by H. Maynard.  
Str Camden, Strout, Portland, by C. E. Laebler.

## NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs El Sol, Galveston; El Monte, New Orleans; Carib, Georgetown, S. C. and Wilmington; Germania, Mediterranean via Providence; Anglo-Boliviana, Bahia Blanca; Giayaz, Natal; Comal, Tampa and Key West.

## COASTWISE TRAFFIC

**BALTIMORE**, Jan 9—Arrd str Powhatan, Providence. Clrd, str Cretan, Savannah and Jacksonville. Sld, str Nan-tucket, Boston.

**GALVESTON**, Jan 9—Arrd, strs Hanover, Philadelphia; Chorley, Montevideo; Annie, Mobile; sch Rachel W. Stevens, Philadelphia. Sld, str El Sol, New York; Telefora, Manchester; Cloutman, Bremen; Frederica, Barcelona, Venice and Trieste; Iowa, Liverpool.

**HYANNIS**, Jan 9—Arrd sch Ralph M. Hayward, Philadelphia for Boston.

**MOBILE**, Jan 9—Arrd strs Livingstone, Porto Cortez; Signe, Havana; sch Cartagena, Belize.

**NEW BEDFORD**, Jan 7—Arrd schs Richard W. Clark, Jacksonville; Alice S. Wentworth, Greenport. Sld, tug Harriet, New London, towg sch Sarah Quinn.

**NEW ORLEANS**, Jan 9—Arrd, strs Oreland, Port Tampa; Delphine, do.

**NEWPORT NEWS**, Jan 9—Sailed, str Escrik, Liverpool; Mills, New York; Andyk, Norfolk and Baltimore; F M Lisman and Bay Port, Boston.

**NORFOLK**, Jan 9—Arrd, str Ravenscraig, Providence; cruiser Prairie; cutter Onondaga; clrd, strs Maude, Philadelphia; sch Harwood Palmer, Creighton, Portland; sailed, strs Farn, Bremen; Erphila, Hamburg; Anglo-Boliviana, New York; Madeline, Rotterdam; St Helena, Hamburg; Wilhelmina, Barcelona; Swanley, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji via Algiers and Suez; Corozal, Boston; Kanaawa, New England port; Hermod, Bridgetown, Barbados.

**PENSACOLA**, Jan. 6—Arrd, strs Westlands, New Orleans for Antwerp; Chelford, St Vincent; Fenay Lodge,

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from "Advance Lists," and is subject to change without notice.

### Transatlantic Sailings

**EASTBOUND**  
\*Lusitania, for Liverpool, Jan. 10  
\*Vaderland, for Antwerp via Dover, Jan. 10  
\*Adriatic, for Gibraltar and Naples, Jan. 10  
\*Minnetonka, for London, Jan. 10  
\*Batle, for Liverpool, Jan. 11  
\*La Touraine, for Havre, Jan. 11  
\*Florida, for Southampton, Jan. 11  
\*Oceanic, for Southampton, Jan. 11  
\*Pennsylvania, for Havre, Jan. 11  
\*Germania, for Mediterranean ports, Jan. 11

**Sailings from Boston**  
\*Armenian, for Liverpool, Jan. 13  
\*Ivernia, for Liverpool, Jan. 14  
\*Sicilian, for Glasgow, Jan. 14  
\*Tunis, for London, Jan. 14  
\*Magenta, for Liverpool, Jan. 14  
\*Kingston, for Liverpool, Jan. 14  
\*Utah, for Liverpool, Jan. 14

**Sailings from Philadelphia**  
\*Haverford, for Liverpool, Jan. 13  
\*Prinz Oskar, for Hamburg, Jan. 13  
\*Merion, for Liverpool, Jan. 13  
\*Prinz Adalbert, for Hamburg, Jan. 13

**Sailings from Portland**  
\*Ionian, for Glasgow, Jan. 11  
\*Ascula, for London, Jan. 11

**Sailings from Halifax**  
\*Royal Edward, for Bristol, Jan. 24

**Sailings from St. John**  
\*Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool, Jan. 12

**WESTBOUND**  
\*Sailings from Liverpool

\*Merion, for Philadelphia, Jan. 10  
\*Kingston, for Boston, Jan. 11  
\*Codre, for New York, Jan. 11  
\*President Lincoln, for New York, Jan. 11  
\*Iberia, for Boston, Jan. 11  
\*Saxonia, for Boston, Jan. 11  
\*York, for New York, Jan. 11

**Sailings from Philadelphia**  
\*Empress of Britain, for St. John, Jan. 11  
\*Haverford, for Philadelphia, Jan. 11

**Sailings from Southampton**  
\*Olympic, for New York, Jan. 10  
\*Minneapola, for New York, Jan. 10  
\*Princess Irene, for New York, Jan. 10  
\*President Lincoln, for New York, Jan. 10  
\*Ascula, for Portland, Jan. 10  
\*Philadelphia, for New York, Jan. 10  
\*Tunis, for London, Jan. 10

**Sailings from New York**  
\*Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, for New York, Jan. 10  
\*Prinz Oskar, for New York, Jan. 10  
\*Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York, Jan. 10  
\*Olympic, for New York, Jan. 10

**Sailings from London**  
\*Minneapola, for New York, Jan. 11  
\*Mesaba, for New York, Jan. 11  
\*Minneapolis, for New York, Jan. 11

**Sailings from Glasgow**  
\*California, for New York, Jan. 11  
\*Numidian, for Portland, Jan. 11  
\*Caledonia, for New York, Jan. 11  
\*Scotian, for Boston, Jan. 11  
\*Cameroon, for New York, Jan. 11  
\*Ionian, for Portland, Jan. 11

**Sailings from Hamburg**  
\*Victoria Luise, for New York, Jan. 11  
\*President Lincoln, for New York, Jan. 11  
\*Pretoria, for New York, Jan. 11  
\*Graf Waldersee, for Philadelphia, Jan. 11

## FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 13

Mails for Jamaica, via Philadelphia and Port Antonio. Adm. Schley, Wed., 10. 4 p.m.  
Mails for Europe, Egypt, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for Great Britain, Ireland and Africa (except Egypt), via Havre, Jan. 10, 9 p.m. 10 p.m.  
Mails for Cuba, via Port Antonio, Jan. 10, 9 p.m. 10 p.m.  
Mails for Cuba, via Port Antonio, Jan. 10, 9 p.m. 10 p.m.  
Mails for Cuba, via Port Antonio, Jan. 10, 9 p.m. 10 p.m.

Letters for Germany paid at the rate of two cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamer from New York to Hamburg or Bremen.

Registered mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies close Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 p. m.; for other countries mails close one hour earlier than the above.

Newfoundland, except parcels post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily except Saturdays, 5:30 p. m.; also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 5:30 p. m. Jan. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

Parcels post for Newfoundland are forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's.

Parcels post for Cuba and Costa Rica close one-half hour earlier than the closing time shown above.

Parcels post for Great Britain and Ireland close Tuesday and Friday at 5 p. m.; Germany, 5 p. m. Wednesday and Friday; Italy, 5 p. m. Tuesday; Norway, Sweden and Denmark, 5 p. m. Monday, Jan. 15.

**Gulfport for Rio Janeiro**; sailed, str Drumree, Havre.

**PERTH AMBOY**, Jan. 8—Arrd, sch Mary E. Olys, New York.

**PHILADELPHIA**, Jan. 9—Arrd, strs Haverford, Liverpool and Queenstown; Berkshire, Savannah and Jacksonville; New Orleans, Providence, Delaware, New York; New York, Norfolk.

**SABINE**, Jan 9—Arrd, str Suram, Shields via Pensacola.

**SAN FRANCISCO**, Jan 9—Arrd, str Wilhelmina, Honolulu.

**WILMINGTON, N. C.** Jan 9—Clrd, str Hillmere, Bremen.

## MR. PROUTY MADE BOARD CHAIRMAN

**WASHINGTON**—Charles A. Prouty of Vermont was unanimously elected chairman of the interstate commerce commission today by his fellow commissioners for one year. His election was in line with the policy of the commission adopted a year ago, when Chairman Knapp was appointed to the commerce court.

At that time the commission adopted a rule that thereafter the term of office of the chairman should be one year and that the office should be filled in the order of seniority of service. Judson C. Clements has been chairman for the last year.

## CHANGES ASKED IN PORTORICAN LAWS

**SAN JUAN**, Porto Rico—Governor Colton's message read on Tuesday at the opening of the sixth Legislature of Porto Rico recommended changes in the laws to correspond with the island's industrial development and additional legislation in behalf of education. Sanchez Morales was elected president of the executive council.

## For HUMANITY'S SAKE GIVE THE HORSE For ECONOMY'S SAKE Give Your Horse Four Sure Feet to Work On HUMANE AND PRACTICAL



Here are pictures showing the Kinnell Chain Shoe, which is endorsed by the Humane Societies and horse-owners everywhere. Every driver can carry a set of these Chain Shoes in his wagon, and when the streets become suddenly slippery, no matter where he is, he can strap them on his horse's feet in a minute and go along as though the streets were dry. MAIL ORDERS receive special attention. Just give measurement across widest part of bottom of hoof, enclose \$1 for each shoe, and we will send correct size. FOR SALE by all Harness Dealers and Jobbers in Boston and New England. If your dealer cannot supply them, send direct to headquarters.

The Kinnell Mfg. Company, Pittsfield, Mass. SEND FOR CIRCULARS

## GRANGERS PLAN TO WORK FOR PARCELS POST ACT

**WASHINGTON**—American farmers, or that part of them actively associated with the national grange, are preparing to make a forward movement on Congress at this session in the interest of legislation they believe affects their interests. They tried their hands in the reciprocity contest and were beaten but they say they are to do better this time.

Plans for the campaign before Congress are to be made on Jan. 25 and 26, when the legislative committee of the national grange is to meet in Washington. This committee is composed of Oliver Wilson of Peoria, Ill., master of the national grange; T. C. Atkeson of Morgantown, W. Va., professor in an agricultural college in that place, and N. P. Hall, master of the Michigan state grange. It will be the purpose of this committee to select the bills for which the farmers will make a stand and plan a campaign against certain other bills which they believe inimical to the agricultural interests. Having planned the campaign, the committee will send word into the country districts all over the land, so that petitions and personal letters may begin to come to Washington addressed to members of the two houses of Congress.

The chief positive campaign of the farmers will center around the parcels post. The farmers have a notion that something can be done about the parcels post in this session. They say they have been whacking away in favor of that proposition for years without results and that it is now time something were done. They are not sure whether they can get a thorough-going parcels post, but they regard a local parcels post as a probability. They believe that by the end of January sentiment here will have crystallized sufficiently so that they can pick out a bill which has the best prospect. Then, if that bill comes anywhere near meeting their desires, they expect to put all the forces of the grange behind it to get favorable action in both houses.

It is not clear upon what ground the grangers have built their optimism. To the casual observer it looks as though the only clearly advantageous change in the situation is that the chairman of the Senate committee which will have jurisdiction over the question is Jonathan Bourne of Oregon, who is outspoken in favor of a genuine parcels post. But the grangers have made no effort to obtain expressions from all the members of the two committees. Their optimism is based, apparently, upon general impressions, such as might be gathered from the President's message and upon what they regard as the correctness of their position, rather than upon detailed information.

Heretofore the parcels post has always been looked upon as something to be avoided so far as the politicians are concerned. It is hardly the sort of question either party will face with cheerfulness with a presidential campaign impending.

The grangers will also oppose the well-defined movement to reduce the tax on oleomargarine colored to resemble butter. The agitation of the farmers was responsible for the 10-cent tax in the first place. They realize that they have an uphill fight at this time, owing to the unfriendly attitude of the secretary of the treasury, but they do not intend to have the tax reduced without a contest.

**SHOE MEN DEMAND INCREASED DUTY**  
**NEW YORK**—A demand for an increased duty on shoes brought into America will probably be the most important business transacted at the annual meeting of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association which opened at the Hotel Astor today. The morning session was taken up with the reports of President John H. Hanan of Brooklyn and Secretary Sol Wile of Rochester. The meetings are secret.

This afternoon the question of tariff was discussed and it is probable the association will petition Congress to raise the duty on shoes to 25 per cent and to remove the duty now imposed on hides.

**POTATO RATES SUSPENDED**  
**WASHINGTON**—The interstate commerce commission suspended increased freight rates today on potatoes proposed by the western trunk lines until May 14, pending an investigation.

## MONITOR SUBSCRIPTION BLANK NEWSDEALER DELIVERY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,  
St. Paul and Falmouth Sts., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen—Please deliver The Christian Science Monitor through

(Newsdealer) to address given below and for the time specified.

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**RATES FOR NEWSDEALER DELIVERY**  
\$6.00 the year, \$3.00 for six months, 50c the month.

If there is no newsdealer delivery in your vicinity the Monitor will be sent by mail. Rates on application to Circulation Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

# Leading Hotels, Resorts, Restaurants

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA

WESTERN

WESTERN

WESTERN



## Hotel Somerset

Commonwealth Ave. and Charlesgate East, Boston, Mass

Its quiet and refined surroundings make it a home of comfort and luxury. Complete equipment for Balls, Banquets and social events of all kinds.

**TRANSIENT RATE**  
Rooms, \$2.50 per day and up.  
Rooms with Bath, \$3.00 and up.  
Parlor Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 and up.

**SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO PERMANENT GUESTS**

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

## Hotel Bartol

Cor. Huntington Ave. and Gainsboro St. Near Conservatory of Music, Boston Opera House, Symphony Hall

Rooms single or en suite  
HUTTON & YORK, Proprietors  
ALSO OF  
PLEASANT HOME  
(Summer Season)  
Georges' Mills, N. H. On Lake Sunapee

## Hotel Oxford

CHARLES E. DAVIDSON, MGR.  
HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON  
Under New Management  
Back Bay District, adjoining stations of the N. & A. N. York Central Lines and N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Cars pass door to all principal stores and theatres (5 minutes).  
European Plan, Cafe, Private Dining Rooms, New Banquet Hall  
300 ROOMS 100 BATHS  
Single Rooms \$1.50, with bath \$2.00. Double Rooms \$1.50-\$2.00, with bath \$2.50-\$3.00. Suites 2, 3, 4 rooms with bath, by the month or year. A comfortable and homelike hotel with large and airy rooms and a first-class cuisine at moderate prices.

## Hotel Westminster

Copley Square - BOSTON  
C. A. GLEASON

## Copley Square Hotel

Huntington Avenue, Exeter and Blagden Streets, BOSTON.  
Containing 350 rooms—200 with private baths.  
AMOS H. WHIPPLE, Owner & Prop.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

## Holland House Hotel and Restaurant

5th AVENUE and 30th STREET, NEW YORK  
REASONABLE RATES REMODELLED and REFURNISHED  
ELEGANCE and REFINEMENT BOOKLET ON APPLICATION

## Martha Washington

New York's  
Exclusive Woman's  
Hotel  
29 East 29th Street,  
Near 5th Ave.  
Restaurant and Tea  
Rooms for men and  
women  
Rates, \$1.50 and Up  
Convenient to sub-  
way and cross town  
car lines. Center of  
Theater and Shop-  
ping District.  
450 rooms with  
Telephone.  
Baths free on  
each floor.  
Fireproof.  
European Plan

## NEW CLARION

LAKEWOOD, N. J. Located in the  
Fine Belt.  
A family hotel  
notable for a  
quiet air of do-  
mesticity and a  
homelike atmo-  
sphere. Booklet.  
E. B. Spangenberg, Manager.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Kentucky av., 2d house from  
beach. Elevator to street level. Special weekly  
rate. Booklet. Open all year. S. K. BONIFACE.

THE MONITOR HOTEL  
ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE  
NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

## TELEGRAPH BRIEFS

**CITY WANTS BOULEVARD NAME**  
SAN JOSE, Cal.—A Chamber of Commerce committee sent out an appeal recently to the public in an effort to obtain an appropriate name for a great boulevard which is to circle the Santa Clara valley from the Oakland-San Jose road on the eastern side of the valley to the San Jose-San Francisco road on the west.

**LOUISIANA HAS CASH BALANCE**  
BATON ROUGE, La.—The state of Louisiana closed the year 1911 with \$985,898.21, showing an increase of \$100,000 over the balance which the state had in the banks when it closed the 1910 period.

**ROAD LETS TRACK CONTRACT**  
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The first contract on the work of double tracking the Louisville & Nashville railroad between Nashville and Culera, Ala., was awarded recently. It provides for 800,000 cubic yards of excavation, at an expenditure of \$750,000. It is estimated that the improvements in Tennessee will cost \$8,000,000.

**PAY OF ENGINEERS INCREASED**  
VICKSBURG, Miss.—Increase in pay has been granted engineers in the employ of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley division of the Illinois Central railroad, according to the new agreement signed at Memphis. Payment of the increase begins this month.

**TAX COLLECTIONS SHOW GAIN**  
ATLANTA, Ga.—According to the report of the city marshal's office, 1911 shows a gain over the preceding year in collection of taxes. This gain amounts to just \$62,881.07, while the month of December, 1911, alone shows a gain of \$26,157.96 over December, 1910.

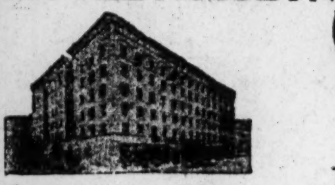
**GULF LINE ROAD FINISHED**  
THOMASVILLE, Ga.—The extension of the Gulf Line railroad from Bridgeboro to Camilla has been completed and regular passenger and freight trains from Camilla to Hawkinsville are running over the new route.

**RAILROAD MEN SELECT DENVER**  
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Denver was selected as the 1912 meeting place of the American Association of Passenger Agents, which closed its session here recently. Mexico City, New Orleans and Salt Lake City tried to get it.

**TAX FOR HIGH SCHOOL VOTED**  
PORT BARRE, La.—The election to levy a five-mill tax for 10 years to build a high school costing \$7500 resulted in the adoption of the tax as follows: For 25, representing \$42,500; against 1, \$300.

**VIRGINIA ROAD TO EXTEND**  
RICHMOND, Va.—By a recorded vote of 3 to 1, the Henrico board of supervisors recently granted permission to the Richmond & Henrico Railway Company to extend its present line to Belmont.

## HOTEL ROSSLYN

European, 75c to \$2.50  
American, \$1.75 to \$3.00

## NATICK HOUSE

European, 50c to \$2.00  
American, \$1.50 to \$3.50

NEW HOTEL PASADENA

In the Land of Sunshine and Climate. A dignified house with the atmosphere of "Home Life." 250 rooms, half with private baths. 2 acres of lawn, tropical trees, shrubs and flowers. Elevation 1,000 feet, view of ocean, mountains and city. Cuisine unsurpassed. Golf links, bowling, billiards and lawn tennis courts. Saddle horses and guides for mountain trails. Electric lighted, steam heated, elevator. Rates \$3.00 per day up. Special by week or month. Cars pass door. Wire or write for reservations. Fair Oaks Ave. and Washington St., PASADENA, CALIFORNIA. GEORGE WILSON, President and Manager.



Hotel Stratford

SAN FRANCISCO  
CALIFORNIA  
VERY CENTRAL  
ROOMS WITH DETACHED BATH \$1.00 PER DAY  
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH \$1.50 PER DAY  
SPECIAL RATES BY WEEK OR MONTH  
Free Bus Meets All Trains and Steamers



San Jose, Santa Clara Valley, California

**HOTEL VENDOME**  
A modern hotel with every luxury and high reputation. The finest outdoor climate in the world and a region of Fruits and Flowers.  
Rates, \$3.50 up, American Plan.  
H. WINGATE LAKE, Mgr.



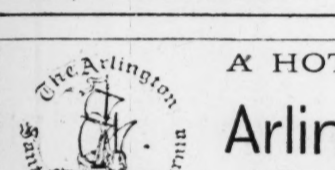
U.S. GRANT HOTEL

SAN DIEGO—CALIFORNIA  
Newest and Best Hotel on Pacific Coast. Built of Concrete and Steel. Tariff \$1.50 per day and up. Combines all modern attractions.  
J. H. HOLMES, Managing Director.  
(For 19 years Manager Hotel Green, Pasadena.)



HOTEL SUTTER

SUTTER AND KEARNEY STS.  
A high-class hotel in the center of San Francisco's business life. Exceptional accommodations for traveling men.  
European plan. Rates \$1.50 a day and up, with bath \$2.00 a day and up. The newest hotel in the city.  
Absolutely fireproof.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



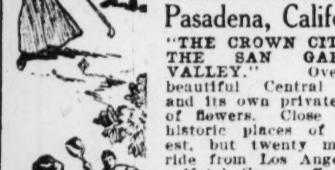
A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF  
Arlington Hotel Santa Barbara  
California  
A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel Catering to tourist and Commercial Patronage  
PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE E. P. DUNN, Lessee



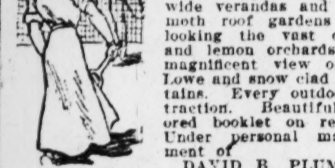
HOTEL GREEN

IDEALLY LOCATED AT  
Pasadena, California  
"THE CROWN CITY OF THE SAN GABRIEL VALLEY."  
Overlooks beautiful Central Park and its own private park of flowers. Close to all historic places of interest, but twenty minutes ride from Los Angeles.  
Hotel Green offers the tourist every luxury and comfort. Spacious grounds, wide verandas and a mammoth roof garden overlooking the vast orange and lemon orchards with magnificent view of Mt. Lowe and snow-capped mountains. Every outdoor attraction. Beautiful colored booklet on request. Under personal management.  
DAVID B. PUMER



Palace Hotel

This hotel has been conceded to be "the farthest advance of science in hotel service." Perfection of service means economy to the guest. The really economical place to stay is at a first-class hotel that offers a moderate rate.  
Under the Management of James Woods



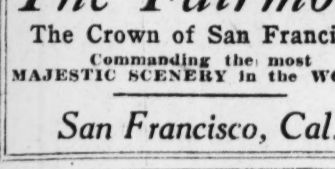
GRANADA HOTEL

SAN FRANCISCO  
Absolutely fireproof. American or European plan. Catering to Family and Tourist trade. Situated in the heart of the city. Close to Theaters and Stores.  
Most excellent service and cuisine.  
Write for booklet and all latest information.  
E. S. de WOLFE, Manager



The Fairmont

EL VAVRA  
APARTMENTS  
Every comfort, unequalled climate, magnificent views, elevator, steam heat, hot and cold water; close in and quiet as country home; private phones.  
THOMAS STONE, Proprietor.  
Pasadena, California



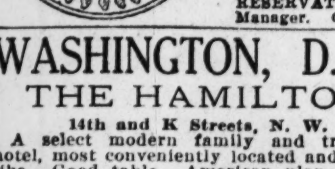
CORPUS BEACH HOTEL

MODERN—ELEGANT—FIREPROOF  
Situated on the most beautiful Peninsula on the Texas Coast, facing the finest and safest all-year-round Surf Bathing Beach on the American Continent. The most perfect winter climate in the world. Surf Bathing all winter. Rates \$2.00 per day and up. Write for Illustrated Booklet. OPENS FEBRUARY 1st, 1912. MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW. Jno. T. Dickinson, President. B. H. Farrell, Manager. Chicago office, 500 Fisher Building. Phone Harrison 202.



THE HAMILTON

11th and K Streets, N. W.  
A select modern family and transient hotel, most conveniently located and homelike. Good table. American plan. Rates \$2.50 up per day. Special rates by week, month and season. Send for booklet.  
IRVING O. BALL, Prop.



The St. Charles

"The City Care Forgot"  
Quaint Historic  
NEW ORLEANS  
America's Convention and Carnival City  
FINEST ALL-YEAR HOTEL IN THE SOUTH  
Completely rehabilitated, under new and efficient management from Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y. City  
European Plan. Modern. Fireproof. A well ordered hotel for a discriminating public traveling either for business or pleasure.  
Send for booklet of New Orleans.  
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd., Props.

## SEATTLE, WASH.



Washington Hotel

## THE BLACKSTONE



The Blackstone Chicago

## The House of Harmony



The House of Harmony

## Washington Hotel

SUPERB LOCATION.  
Overlooking Harbor and Sound.  
All Rooms with Private Bath.  
RATES \$2.50 PER DAY AND UP  
Superior Dining Service and Cafe.  
One of the Finest Hotels on the Pacific Coast.

## HOTEL RADISSON



Minneapolis, U.S.A.

The Premier Hotel.  
Opened in 1910.  
Cost \$1,500,000.  
H. J. TREMAIN, Manager.

## The LINCOLN

European and American.  
250 Rooms. 100 Private Baths.  
A HOTEL FOR MONITOR READERS  
FOURTH AND MADISON STS., SEATTLE, WASH.

## WASHINGTON ANNE

EUROPEAN  
A "Home" Hotel Attractive to Nice People  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

## HOTEL VICTORIA

EUROPEAN PLAN  
MODERN REFINED  
SPOKANE, WASH.  
WM. WATSON, PROP.

## New Hotel Seward

PORTLAND, OREGON  
One of the most artistic and elegantly appointed hotels in the Northwest; in center of retail district. Rates moderate.

## Salt Lake City

400 ROOMS.  
FIREPROOF.  
\$1.50 Up, European.  
Opened June 8, 1911.

## "The House of Satisfaction"

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## DEBATE ON TREATY WITH GERMANY STIRS INTEREST OF FRENCH PUBLIC

Proposed Morocco Pact Now  
Awaits Report From Senate  
Committee Before It Is  
Ratified in Upper House

### VARIED VIEWS GIVEN

Nothing has aroused the French people more in recent years than the action of the government in drafting a treaty with Germany by which France relinquishes certain territory in the Congo in exchange for a free hand in Morocco. The story of the debate which took place in the Chambre des Deputes previous to the ratification of the agreement in that branch of the government is told in the following special article.

(Special to the Monitor)

**P**ARIS—Few debates, during recent years, have attracted the exceptional interest aroused by the discussion in the Chambre des Deputes on the agreement between France and Germany. Long before the hour fixed for the opening of the session, the lobby and, indeed, the whole neighborhood of the chamber were thronged with people anxious to obtain an entrance. As the time for the opening drew near, the hall where those having tickets were detained became blocked with people, all anxiously awaiting to hear the name of some friend in the chamber announced by the attendants who were busily engaged calling out names at the head of the stairs.

In the meantime preparations were proceeding for the entry of the President, which is always made in a most dignified manner. A few moments before the appointed hour the great doors swing open and the President appears accompanied by certain officials and escorted by a major and a captain of the French army. The procession moves at a rapid walk, well in keeping with the business-like mission on which the President is bent, and passes between two rows of

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French infantry, the men standing shoulder to shoulder with bayonets fixed. The procession is accompanied by the rhythmic roll of kettle drums which gradually dies away as the procession disappears along the corridors leading to the chamber itself.

On this memorable occasion the first question discussed was the motion put forward in the name of the right that the debate should be adjourned until the negotiations with Spain had been completed, and until the chamber was in a better position to discuss the consequences of the cession of French territory in the Congo. In proposing the adjournment of the debate the Comte de Mun maintained that in ceding the Congo to Germany every facility will be offered to that country to penetrate into the heart of central Africa. The comte demanded how the question of the cession of French territory in Africa had arisen, and he added that he believed that had French opinion not been so strong even more territory would have been ceded by the government. He asked also to be informed as to the exact advantages which France had derived in Morocco.

### M. de Selves Explains

In opposing the motion of M. de Selves the foreign minister gave a simple story of the negotiations with Germany. The German government considered, he explained, that since the French expedition to Fez the Algerias act and the Franco-German agreement of 1909 were no longer sufficient in the circumstances. It was only July 1 that the German ambassador arrived at the Quai d'Orsay and announced that the Panther had been despatched to Agadir, preliminary conversations having taken place in Berlin, Paris and also in Kissingen.

Continuing, M. de Selves traced the history of the proceedings now so well known, pointing out also that during the negotiations France was continually in communication with her friends and allies. With regard to the question of a conference, to this the foreign minister explained, Germany would not consent, and he pointed out also that if the question of a conference had been officially submitted to Germany, she would merely have insisted on the status quo being reestablished as created by the Algerias act. This would simply mean that France would have been compelled to evacuate Morocco. At the very beginning it was made clear by France that if Germany was to be compensated in any way for allowing France a free hand, Germany would receive nothing from Morocco.

Having pointed out the various advantages gained by France under the arrangement, M. de Selves stated that negotiations were in progress in Spain, which country was anxious to participate in the benefits conferred by the Franco-German agreement, and was therefore being asked to bear a reasonable share of the cost. M. de Mun's motion was eventually lost by 448 votes to 98.

On the second day of the debate M. Millerand advocated the ratification of the treaty, speeches also being delivered by M. Vaillant, M. Abel Ferry, and M. Delahaye. Speeches followed the next day from three academicians, namely, the Comte de Mun, M. Denys Cochin, and M. Paul Deschanel, the president of the foreign affairs committee.

### M. Deschanel Defends Pact

In an able and statesmanlike speech M. Deschanel declared that the treaty was the natural and necessary step forward in that policy which has been responsible for the formation of the French colonial empire.

The stipulation of economic equality for all the powers was, M. Deschanel maintained, inevitable. Later on he declared with much emphasis that the dual alliance and the entente cordiale were the strongest guarantees of European peace and must remain the basis of French policy.

M. Caillaux, in the course of his speech, which had been carefully prepared, and which appeared to be written out, urged the necessity of continuing the policy which had created the French empire in Africa. It was, the prime minister declared, as necessary to realize that the occupation of Morocco was essential, as it was that the occupation of Tunis was the natural outcome of the possession of Algeria by France. M. Caillaux then traced the history of the recent negotiations, pointing out that after all it was natural that Germany should seek compensation, and he quoted as an instance the fact that England recognized this same principle in her treaty with Germany in 1890, pointing out also that France herself had ceded an extensive portion of territory in Central Africa in 1894, in order to insure Belgian desinteressement in the Bahr-el-Ghazal. While he fully realized the importance of ceding French territory, M. Caillaux pointed out that France had not yet had time to develop the vast regions which had been acquired for France by French explorers.

Touching upon the negotiations with Spain, these, he pointed out, were certainly of a delicate nature, but they would, as had already been stated, be conducted with due regard for the dignity of Spain as well as for the interests of France. M. Caillaux concluded his speech by reminding his hearers that, although a nation's strength was represented by military power and financial credit, these must be supported by the union of all the classes of the people. This community of public feeling was, he declared, of the utmost value in conducting foreign affairs.

### Agreement is Ratified

After a lengthy and unusually interesting debate the Franco-German agreement was ratified in the Chamber of Deputies by 396 votes to 36. The greater

number of the Centre deputies refrained from recording their votes, a number of Socialists following their example.

The treaty was then sent up to the Senate where a strong committee composed of former prime ministers, foreign ministers, and well-known diplomats, was formed to consider it. There is no question but that the treaty will be eventually ratified by the Senate, but it is evident that a very serious inquiry will be made into the history of the transactions leading up to the signing of the document. Among those serving on the committee is M. Pichon, who, it will be remembered, was foreign minister in the cabinet under M. Clemenceau and M. Briand, M. Clemenceau himself, M. Poincare, M. Charles Dupuy, M. Ribot and M. Leon Bourgeois are also included, the latter having been elected president. In his address to his fellow members of the committee M. Leon Bourgeois expressed the hope that the great importance of the task before them would be thoroughly appreciated, and that the members would realize how important were their duties to the nation.

The treaty will, in all probability, not come before the Senate itself until the second half of January, since it is understood that the committee will not meet again before Parliament reassembles on Jan. 8 or 9.

### Newspaper Analyzes Case

Referring to the inquiry of the senatorial committee, Le Matin states that it is clear that the committee appointed to examine the treaty will consider carefully the foreign policy of France during recent years. The committee, this paper also points out, is divided into two parties, those who support the treaty of 1911. The former, it is declared, maintain that the treaty of 1909 made ample provision for the needs of France and that it gave to the country political rights in Morocco, similar to those which have been accorded by the new agreement.

"Turning to M. Caillaux's government," the journal continues, "which agreed to the signing of the new treaty, and to the government of M. Monis, which refused to sanction the agreement with Germany over the N'Goko-Sangha affair and other economic arrangements, and decided upon the advance to Fez, the supporters of the 1909 treaty will say to them, 'If you had kept the promises which we had made for an economic understanding in Germany, in Morocco and in the Congo, if you had not been in such a hurry to march on Fez, if you had patiently waited and had not followed a highly imprudent policy, it would have been possible for you to have established, if not today at least in the near future, a French protectorate over Morocco. Also there would have been no German warship at Agadir and you would not have been compelled to hand over to that country 250,000 kilometers of the French Congo.'"

Supporters of the treaty of 1911 reply to this theory as follows, the Matin points out: "The treaty of 1909 is really rather inexact. It was subject to too many different interpretations; it made it possible for too many undertakings to be inaugurated in opposition to French policy; this was the first difficulty. It was not the only one."

"As a matter of fact privileges were granted by this treaty to Germany throughout Morocco. It appears that the signatories had forgotten to do their duty towards our friend England, towards our ally Russia, and to all the European nations other than Germany. The treaty of 1911 substitutes the economic equality of all the powers for the economic privilege granted to Germany."

In conclusion, the Matin points out that the declaration of those in favor of the treaty of 1911 might be summed up as follows: "The treaty of 1909 was a nebulous treaty; it could not be a basis for a serious Moroccan policy; the rights accorded to us were uncertain, whilst the risks were certain, as has already been proved."

### ARKANSAS ACTIVE MAKING ROADS IN MANY COUNTIES

FT. SMITH, Ark.—Never in the history of western Arkansas has the good roads movement met with such instantaneous success and interest. Nearly every county in this section is formulating plans that eventually will result in no less than 500 miles of macadam pikes.

One of the chief roads included in this program is Colonel Harvey's 90-mile "great white way," a turnpike connecting Afton, Ok., with Monte Ne, Ark. About one half of the road already has been built.

Washington county has formed a good roads association and committee are now engaged in financing a proposition to build a road to Huntsville, the county seat of Madison county, a distance of 45 miles, and another to Springfield, a distance of 20 miles.

Boone and Carroll counties are organizing a good roads building company with a capital stock of \$250,000 to carry out an extensive plan of road building. The first road to be built will connect Harrison, the county seat of Boone county, with Jasper, the county seat of Newton county, a distance of 50 miles.

**COLLECTS \$45,325 AUTO TAXES**  
FRANKFORT, Ky.—During the existence of the automobile law which was enacted by the 1910 Legislature Secretary of State Brumer has collected \$45,325 in taxes from automobile owners.

## MUSIC NOTES

### KNEISEL QUARTET

\*Mr. Kneisel and his quartet gave us three kinds of music in the recital at Steinert hall last night. First was the interesting, typically Russian piece, the quartet in G major, op. 15 of Kopylov, then the just as typical American composition of David Stanley Smith, the quartet in E minor, op. 19, and then the Beethoven number, the beautiful quartet in E flat major, op. 74.

There was much interest of course in the first two numbers for the music of the Russian Kopylov is comparatively unknown here and Professor Smith's quartet was played from manuscript for the first time.

The national feeling is strong in the Kopylov quartet, making its impression even aside from the peculiar rhythm and accelerations that differentiate Russian music from that of other nations. Of the four movements the presto was most liked although the last, the allegro, gives perhaps the best key to the composer's ideas. There is a joyous feeling in this movement, yet a grave, contained strain, as though expression were bound by a serious, thoughtful temperament. The limits of this temperamental guardian are obvious, however, and the musical thought rises to no great height. The peculiar harmonies of the andante, running at times into almost pure Gregorian strains, and its involved rhythms made this movement interesting.

With the sure, solid harmonies with which Professor Smith's quartet begins a totally different atmosphere was produced. Here is a piece typical of the American feeling in many ways. Professor Smith's apostasy is welcome, one feels, for he is striving after, no new, weird effects. There is none of the morbid sensualism of some of the modern writers in this piece. Steady, energetic gladness runs through it, the feeling of the strong American who likes his work and who likes his play. As to the music, it is logical and one feels that the composer is a scholarly writer whose production is the result of much polishing and earnest effort. There is clever embroidery of themes, there is good invention, and the harmonies are strong and solid. There is not the inspiration in the music, though that will cause the piece to be come great. For writing a sane, logical composition, however, we should be grateful to Professor Smith.

It was a joy to hear the first notes of the third kind of music Mr. Kneisel had prepared for his program. After the Russian number, strong in its national feeling, and the work of the Yale man, instinctively American, came the Beethoven quartet, transcending all national feeling and sounding universal music. The sweetness and purity of melody and harmony in this took away remembrance of the more limited expressions that had gone before. Here the players did their best work, stimulated perhaps by the greater technical demands.

However, the Kneisel quartet did not play as well last night as we are accustomed to hear it. One does not expect a missed harmonic or a squeak from a string in an organization of musicians such as we know these four men to be.

Following is the program: A. Kopylov, quartet in G major, op. 15 (moderato-allegro, presto, andante, allegro); David Stanley Smith, quartet in E minor, op. 19 (manuscript, first performance) (allegro risoluto, andante, presto leggiero, allegro); Beethoven, quartet in E flat major, op. 74 (poco adagio-allegro, adagio ma non troppo, presto, allegretto con variazioni).

### "PELLEAS" REHEARSED

The Boston Opera Company gave the final dress rehearsal of "Pelleas and Melisande" at the opera house Tuesday evening, with all the singers, Mmes. Maeterlinck, Gay and Fisher and Messrs. Ridder, Marcoux, Lankow and Mardones taking their parts according to the announcements. Mr. Caplet conducted, and everything went with the smoothness that long preparation insures. The first performance of the piece on the stage of the Boston Opera House takes place this evening. Mr. Russell has requested everybody who is to attend to be seated before 7.45, owing to the length of the opera, is the time set for beginning.

Mr. Wolf-Ferrari, the composer who is restoring comedy opera to the modern lyric stage, besides doing other service to present day music, was not to be accounted a guest of the Metropolitan opera house of New York just because he looked in there on his arrival from Europe to see how his "Donne Curieuse" was being presented. He is altogether the guest of the Chicago opera company, which is producing his work, "The Jewels of the Madonna." Mr. Wolf-Ferrari conceivably will be a passing visitor of the Boston opera house before he returns to Europe. His "Secret of Suzanne" is to be sung in Boston late in the season, probably after he is gone. The little piece is not a difficult thing to prepare and artists are at hand in the Italian forces of the Boston company to give it immediate production. Miss Nielsen is provisionally scheduled to sing the soprano role. Polese is available for the baritone part. But the tragic repertory comes in for first attention. Now that the "Pelleas and Melisande" production is completed the "Tristan and Isolde" undertaking must have its turn. There is not much time before the guest conductor, Mr. Weingartner, will be in Boston, expecting to have full possession of the stage for preparing his German season.

### "PELLEAS" LECTURE

Miss Amy Grant gave a reading of "Pelleas and Melisande," with Miss A. M. Connell playing the piano score, at Steinert hall Tuesday afternoon. A large audience was present and found the reading both interesting and timely in

## Prudence vs. Experience

THE chances for sweeping fires in Boston have been frequently commented on by those thoroughly familiar with conditions here. Great fires always involve tremendous losses in securities and other valuable papers—losses which an insurance policy does not cover.

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## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

### OUR PART

Perhaps the world owes us a living, As some people say to us, still, Even if it is so we must hustle, you know, And keep busy collecting the bill.

### FORMIDABLE

A dilemma is quite sure to be, Disturbing; yes, that's so; It makes us pause, and all because Of its two horns, you know.

IT IS not what a man does, but the way he does it that gives him a standing in the world. Franklin says: "A plowman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees." A thorough farmer is of more benefit to the world than is an indifferent poet. Men who can do things and do them well are in demand all the while and everywhere. The average program as presented at the better class of the vaudeville theaters serves as an exemplification of the truth that the world is interested in any man who can do something better than his fellows can do it. What an incongruous variety of specialties go to make up such a performance! The program may include an opera singer, a crayon artist who makes pictures "while you wait," a bicycle rider, a clay modeler, a dancer, a troupe of performing dogs, a performer who juggles with a number of high hats, a player of musical instruments, a "darkey impersonator," etc. It is not the nature of the thing which any one of the performers does that gets him a place on the bill; it is the finished manner in which he does it that places him for a few moments in the spot light of public attention. He has learned to do some one thing in a superior manner.

Shakespeare never wrote more to the point than when he said: "All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players." Any man can get himself into the spot light of public attention who will learn how to do something exceedingly well. The ones who get their names in the front-page newspaper headlines of journals that set commendable achievement above sensational wrongdoing are the men who have proved to the world that they are worth while. Perhaps the persons thus to be distinguished will include the names of a boy residing somewhere in the southland who has succeeded in growing more bushels of corn to the acre than any one else has been able to do. Or perhaps a young lady typist at the national capital has correctly written more words in an hour than has ever been done before. Or a man in California has evolved a spineless kind of cactus which promises to furnish food for cattle in the more desert-like sections of the world. Or an aviator has flown farther, faster, higher than any of his predecessors have done. Or one has sent a wireless message farther than any other on record.

The ones who get into this front-page spotlight of the newspaper represent every field of human endeavor. But few of their "acts" are entirely new. They become notable because the thing is done better than it has heretofore been presented. It is the way a man does the thing he is doing that makes the people of his neighborhood or of the entire world pause to watch him.

ONE who possesses an investigating turn of mind is likely to become convinced of the truth of the statement: "The little things are the big things, after all." The interesting assimilative processes whereby the giant, widespread tree maintains its strength and beauty are not carried on in the great roots and trunk and limbs, but in the tiny threadlike roots that closely lay hold of the properties of the soil, and the minute little pores of the leaves which take in the air and the sunshine. So, too, the large sterling qualities of the full-statured man are not the real secret sources of his true worth and popularity. They are more deeply hidden and do not lie on the surface observed of all men. The rolling river

moving grandly toward the sea, does not of itself supply any part of the great volume of water that is comprised in its broad current. Away up even beyond its obvious head waters are the bubbling springs hidden in cool, leafy tangles of the forest, with ferns and wild flowers nodding above them. It is the springs that make the rivulets, and the rivulets that finally unite to form the river. It is men's habits that so largely control their actions, and habits are not formed in a day. A definitely formed habit consists of very many off-repeated little deeds, recurring day after day. At first they were so small as not to be noticed at all, no doubt; but by and by they began to make their strength felt, and finally they were strong enough to bind a strong nature to their way of doing. But the growth of a habit is not to be so much regretted since there are as many very desirable habits as there are undesirable ones. To have a good habit grow and wax strong until it is easier for one to do the right thing than to do the wrong thing is an end to be desired. Says a writer: "There is a certain sweetness and elegance in 'little deeds of kindness' and in letting our best impulses have free play on common occasions."

True greatness is that which makes itself manifest where there is no special reason why it should. Nearly every man, no doubt, has within him the moral greatness that is sure to assert itself on "state occasions." He is still greater who, amid all the conditions which many look upon as being the "commonplace things" of life, has the persevering sense of right doing that enables him to remember all the fine little traits that mark the true gentleman. To be great in small things is to be genuinely great. We can all "look pleasant" when we are getting our pictures taken; the truly beautiful are the ones who look pleasant at all times. Michael Angelo says: "Trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle."

### IN FLORIDA

A Boston girl traveling in Fla., Where the weather is quite a lot toa, Saw a "gator" one day In a bayou at play, And remarked: "Is there aught that is ho-a?"

### PLAINTIFF GAINS IN WABASH SUIT

NEW YORK—James Politz gained a point Tuesday in his stockholders suit against the bond issue plan of the Wabash Railroad Company.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff sustained the demurrers interposed by the plaintiff to the four separate defenses set up by the defendants.

Mr. Politz questioned the validity of the Wabash plan for the issue of the stock of the corporation in exchange for \$30,000,000 debenture bonds outstanding. One contention is that the proposed exchange is beyond the authority of the corporation and illegal under the constitution of Missouri.

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# REFORM LEGISLATION AND SOME OF ITS PHASES

Senator Works Tells How Encroachments on People's Rights Led to Enactment of Initiative, Referendum and Recall Measures in Self-Defense

In the following article Senator Works deals with the growth of sentiment in favor of the initiative, referendum and recall and the causes that have led to the adoption of these measures in the hope of serving the best interests of the people. The writer holds that the purpose for which these laws were enacted and the use that is made of them should determine their expediency; that they are extraordinary remedies and should be used infrequently; but that they will not tend to alter the present form of representative government.

By JOHN D. WORKS

United States Senator from California

THERE is widespread interest, at this time, in certain kinds of reform legislation, particularly such as affect the right of the people to participate more fully and directly in the nomination and election of men to office and the control and management of the affairs of government.

As the most important of these may be mentioned direct primary laws for the nomination of candidates for office, and the initiative, referendum and recall. It has been interesting to notice the growth of sentiment in favor of these reform measures throughout the country. The desire for legislation on these subjects grew out of the encroachments of professional politicians, political bosses and machines and the use made of these instruments to oppress the masses of the people, and the consequent corruption of politics and public officials.

The political caucus and convention came to be controlled by the political machine, often owned and directed by powerful privilege-seeking corporations, and were recognized as convenient instruments of corruption. The people ceased to have either power or influence in the control of these political bodies or the selection of the men to be chosen as their public servants. Men were too often nominated and elected with little regard for their honesty, fidelity or fitness for such service. The one supreme test was their willingness and ability to serve the men by whom they were chosen and the interests they represented. The result was inevitable: unfit, self-serving and corrupt men were chosen for office, the interests of the people were made subservient and secondary to the special interests by whom such officers secured their places, and corruption and dishonesty were manifest in a most alarming degree. Worst of all, this unfortunate condition extended, in many cases, to judges and other judicial officers, and to legislators, both state and national. Back of, and underlying all this, were the corrupting forces of the great and powerful privilege-seeking corporations, many of them trusts that were destroying legitimate competition in business, oppressing and ruining smaller and weaker competitors and amassing colossal fortunes at the expense of the people.

There was but one way out of this condition of servitude to the money power. The people had lost confidence in both their lawmakers and their courts, and not without reason. Their public officials could not be trusted to protect their interests as against the interests and influences to which they owed their

places and upon which they were dependent for a reelection.

Such conditions called for relief, and the people were ready to join in any reasonable movement for their protection. The one remedy was to take the power of government out of the hands of designing and corrupt political machines, dominated by special interests, and restore it to the people. The first, and one of the most important, steps to this end was to vest in the electors the power to nominate candidates to office independently and free from domination and control by the corrupting influences above mentioned. This has been accomplished by the enactment, in a number of states, of laws providing for direct primaries; that is, elections held for the nomination of candidates where each elector may vote by secret ballot for the candidate of his choice, and allowing candidates to be placed on the ticket by the petition of a small number of electors. In this way any man may easily become a candidate for the nomination, and every voter may freely and without coercion or fear, vote for the man of his choice, two most potent instruments of political corruption.

The value and efficiency of this reform depends almost entirely upon the independence, patriotism and honesty of individual voters. If they will act independently and endeavor to select the right kind of men as candidates for office this is the greatest reform that has been devised for the purification of politics and of public life. If, on the other hand, the people themselves, in the mass, act from selfish and corrupt motives, and nominate and elect unfit and time-serving public officials the direct primary will wholly fail of its purpose. The hope of the nation is in the disinterested, unselfish patriotism of its people.

The initiative and referendum, rightly understood and properly used, are safeguards against the corruption, negligence or inefficiency of public officials. These reforms have been made necessary by precisely the same evils that brought about the direct primary legislation.

## Importance of Initiative

Corrupt politics produced corrupt and inefficient lawmakers. Legislators and congressmen in many instances were elected by powerful privilege-seeking corporations, acting through subservient and mercenary political bosses and machines. They were expected to and generally did serve the interests that elected them. If they did not, their tenure of office was very brief. Naturally such lawmakers could not be depended upon to enact laws in the interest of the people as against such private interests to whom they owed their places. The only remedy available was to grant to the people the right to initiate by petition and enact by popular vote such beneficial laws as their unworthy public servants, elected by a corrupt system, failed or refused to enact. Practically, a long suffering people have been forced to resort to this remedy as a protection from the evil effects of a corrupt system of politics that has taken their government from them and given it over to corruptionists and self-seeking and most powerful corporate influences.

The same is true of the referendum. Its purpose is to vest in the electors the right by petition to refer to a direct vote of the people the question whether an obnoxious law, brought about by the

same evil influences, shall stand as the law or be repealed or set aside. This is a government of the people. The framers of the government very wisely provided that laws should be enacted by representatives selected by the people to act for them. Obviously this was necessary because a government like this, composed of millions of people, could not be managed and controlled by direct action of the people in mass meetings assembled, and it was deemed necessary that they should act as a whole through the ballot box in the making of laws. There would have been no necessity to modify this law or safeguard the rights and liberties of the people if representatives had continued to be elected by the free untrammelled action of the people. But this, to an alarming extent, ceased to be so. Our representative form of government was being perverted and representatives, elected as such, were often not representatives of the people but of private interests. The inevitable result was that they represented private and not public interests and made laws to conserve and build up the interests they represented as against the interests of the people.

## Purpose of Recall

This condition has been building up in a free country, a moneyed aristocracy, a plutocracy of wealth, that must be driven out of our politics, or the people be brought to an intolerable condition of servitude. The recall is a part, and an important part, of this general system of reform having for its object the preservation of our representative form of government and the rights of the people. Its purpose is to enable the electors to rid themselves, by direct vote, of a corrupt or inefficient public official. It is a protection against the election of public officers by the corrupt means above mentioned. Now, what legitimate reason can be urged against placing these instruments of self-preservation in the hands of the people? In a government like ours the ultimate power is in the people. If they have the power to elect a representative to act for them they must have the power to limit, control and set aside his acts, if they so desire, and to remove or discharge him if he proves recreant to his trust. He is nothing more than an agent or servant of the people. His power is not above theirs, but at all times subservient to it. If the people see fit to vest him with unlimited power so long as he serves them, they have a perfect right to do so. On the other hand, if they choose to place limits and checks upon his power and retain in themselves their right to pass, ultimately and finally, upon what shall or shall not be the law by which they shall be governed, and to remove him if he fails in his duty as they see it, that, too, is strictly within the rights and the power of the people.

Therefore, I submit that, as a pure question of right, the people possess these rights and powers and may use the power if they think best to do so. It seems to me there can be no two sides to this question of right.

Then the question of expediency or policy remains. Is it best, is it safe, to assert the rights of the people in these ways? Had we better "bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of?"

## Debatable Ground

Here we reach debatable ground. Some say these reforms will endanger, if they do not overthrow, our representative form of government and reduce it to a pure democracy with all its instability and weakness. This, too, gives rise to grave questions about which honest men may conscientiously differ. But the problem must be solved by an unbiased effort to determine the scope and purpose of these reform measures. Let us for the moment, leave out of the discussion the direct primary. I suppose no one will deny the right of the people to nominate their candidates for office by direct vote, by secret ballot, as in case of elections to office; and I assume that none but machine politicians and the privilege seeking men and corporations who have used them will question its expediency or its justice.

As to the initiative and referendum, the expediency of such laws must depend upon the purpose for which they are enacted and the use that may be made of them. Unthinking people are bringing them into discredit and disfavor by heralding them as the establishment of a pure democracy. If this were true they would be open to very serious objection. This nation could not be governed as a pure democracy. The number of its inhabitants is too great and the problems it has to deal with, at home and abroad, are too serious and complex to allow of such a government if it were attempted. The initiative and referendum are not intended to establish a pure democracy. They cannot be taken as a substitute for our representative form of government or used for any such purpose. If they are they are doomed to failure. Our representative form of government is the best yet devised by the ingenuity of man for a free republic. Probably no better will ever be found. Certainly it would be a very dangerous experiment to abandon it and attempt to raise up another in its place at this time. But there are weak places in the best forms of government. This has proved to be so in one of ours. Being governed through representatives, the corruption of one man may seriously affect a whole community, even a whole state. If he is elected by fraud or corruption or has become corrupt and is willing to act against the public and in favor of private interests, the people must have some means of checking

Californian Gives Reasons for His Belief in the Efficacy of Direct Primaries—Nation Could Not Be Governed as Pure Democracy, He Answers Critics

and controlling his influence and his acts. They should be allowed, in self-defense, to act where he fails or refuses to act, and to nullify his acts where he has acted corruptly, against their interests. By this means the representative form of government may be strengthened and protected in its weak places, and the rights of the people, for whose government it was established, be preserved. This is just what the initiative and referendum are intended to do, and what they will do if rightly, wisely and conservatively used.

## Not for Regular Use

They are extraordinary remedies that should be resorted to only on extraordinary occasions. The orderly representative form of enacting laws should not be obstructed or reversed except in extreme cases. Legislation by representatives, in legislative bodies, should be the rule and that by the initiative or referendum should be the rare exception. The latter should be used only to correct errors in representative action and that of a serious nature. The same is true of the recall. If this power is used for trivial reasons or for political reasons or through malice, revenge or ill-will, it will prove a failure. They are reserve forces to be used only for the public good and not for private interests. With the restrictions indicated these reforms are most important and will be vastly beneficial to the public welfare. Therefore, it is for the people themselves to determine, by the uses they make of them, whether they are to be good or bad, beneficial or detrimental to the public interests. The objection to their enforcement is founded, in the main, on a fear of the people. Is that fear well or ill founded? This can be determined only by putting them to the test. They have been tried in some of the states. No harm has come of their use. They have been used altogether too freely, in my judgment, in some of the states, notably in Oregon. But their misuse there has had no injurious effects, except to threaten the forms themselves because of their over-use.

The enemies of these reforms assume what is in no sense true, that they are intended to change our form of government. A conspicuous example of this erroneous view may be found in an address by Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, before the Commercial Club of St. Louis, entitled "Why Should We Change Our Form of Government?"

## Wrong Premises

The author of this remarkable address says that the effort is to "change our representative republic into a socialistic democracy," and then proceeds, learnedly, to show what a dreadful misfortune this would be. The trouble with this very learned and interesting address is that it is founded upon the wholly false premise that the enactment of the initiative and referendum changes our form of government from a representative one to a democracy. With this exception the address is not only interesting but commendable. This is only an example of many such attacks upon these reforms, intended solely for the good of the people. If I believed that they do or will change our form of government, as claimed, I should oppose them for, as I have said, I do not believe in a pure democracy or a "socialistic" democracy. I do sincerely believe in the right of the people to govern and control their own government. I am conscientiously opposed to the government of the country by privilege-seeking corporations or corrupt political machines. I believe in a representative government that represents the people and not the enemies of the people's interests. If the integrity of our representative government had not been perverted to base uses, if it had not given way to the assaults of corrupt and selfish interests; if our public officials, including many of our judges, had not become the willing servants and tools of such interests and subject to their base and corrupt influences, the initiative, referendum and recall would not have been necessary for the protection of the public interests. Let us hope that by the power given the people by the direct primary laws, to nominate and elect their own officers, the use of these extraordinary remedies will cease to be necessary and that honest and independent representative government be restored by the exercise of this power of selecting their own officers by an honest and patriotic people.

Hope in Direct Primary

I regard the direct primary as by far the greatest and most important of all the progressive reforms. If the people do their duty and select competent and reliable public officials the integrity and purity of our representative government will be restored, and measures intended to restrain and supplement the acts of our representatives will become unnecessary. On the other hand, if the people are selfish and corrupt in the selection of public officials, if they, like the machine politicians, elect time servers

and corruptionists to positions of trust, the hope of the republic is gone. If we cannot trust the people the integrity of our institutions and the freedom and independence of our people are in deadly peril. The opposition to these reforms, reforms that increase the powers of the people, is founded on distrust of the people themselves. If we have reached that state where the people cannot be trusted to manage and control their own country, then government by the people and for the people must be conceded to be a failure. I do not share in this distrust. I believe in the honesty and patriotism of the common people. If made independent and freed from the corrupting influences exerted by corrupt and designing politicians and privilege-seeking corporations, through the caucus and convention, the people may be depended upon to protect their government and their own rights. If they cannot it were better to know it now and seek other and more effective remedies.

These progressive reforms give them the needed power. The use of them will quickly prove whether or not they have the capacity to govern and the patriotism to govern wisely and well. Conditions can hardly be made worse than they are now. Corruption, graft, extravagance and misrule are abroad in the land. Public officials are the willing and corrupt servants of private interests. The courts, in many instances, have bowed to the will of the same powerful private interests, and laws have been enacted through their influence and for their benefit. The people have been betrayed and defrauded by their own representatives. Shall we allow this condition to continue or shall we put our trust in the people and try to restore our representative government in its integrity and as our forefathers intended and expected it to be?

As for me, I am for these reforms. The people are for them. They are bound to come. When they do come I am convinced that the people will come into their own and that they will not betray their trust bestowed upon them or abuse the great power vested in them by these reform measures.

## A CORRECTION

On Monday, Jan. 1, there was published in the Monitor an article to the effect that the American Union Trust Company of Kansas City, Mo., had failed to open its doors, and that the company had a paid up capital of \$1,000,000. Information has been received that the amount of paid up capital was not much more than \$100,000.

## WAS CAPT. ALEXANDER M'KAY

NEW YORK—A Liverpool cable to the New York Herald says that the former commodore of the Cunard line who passed away was Capt. Alexander M'Kay and not Capt. Horatio M'Kay. Both men were commodores.

## ADDRESS TO BE MADE ON PEACE

Albert E. Pillsbury, former attorney-general of Massachusetts, will give an address, tomorrow afternoon on "The Pending Arbitration Treaties" in the special lecture course of Boston University law school.

## KANSAS ELECTS DEMOCRAT

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Complete returns today show that at a special Congress election in the seventh district George A. Neely, Democrat, was elected to succeed the late Representative Madison, Republican.

## AMUSEMENTS

### The BIG BOSTON SHOW

POULTRY, PIGEONS, PET STOCK, RARE WATER FOWL and CATS, BIG INCUBATOR DISPLAY, Mechanics Bldg., Jan. 9th to 13th, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

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## LESSON FOR SETTLEMENT CHILDREN IN THIS PLAY

BOSTON settlement children are to see a presentation of that fascinating children's play, "The Forest Ring," in Copley hall the afternoon of Thursday, Jan. 18. Written by William DeMille and Charles Barnard, and successfully presented in the New York educational children's theater, the play, it is expected, will find instant favor with Boston children and bring home to them with telling force its lesson of kindness to animals. Its presentation here has received the indorsement of Mrs. Josephine Peabody Marks, Prof. George P. Baker and Percy MacKay.

The play is to be given under the auspices of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union by a cast the members of which plan to organize later into a permanent club called "The Children's Players." The players include several members of the Harvard Dramatic Club and they are being coached by Francis Toxell. The other members of "The Forest Ring" executive staff are: Mrs. Allen Chamberlain, stage manager; Miss Josephine D. Weymouth, costumer; Charles B. Roepper, musical director; Miss Alice B. Diaz, director of dances; Francis Chamberlain, electrician; and Richard K. Conant, advertising manager.

It is announced that the opening performance will be in the nature of a dress rehearsal and begin at 4 o'clock. Later performances will begin at 3 o'clock and are scheduled for Jan. 20, 24 and 27. They will be open to all classes of children, and tickets may be purchased in advance. The little children will be asked to bring cushions, so that their taller friends will not have the advantage over them.

The idea of having the play for children grew out of the success of "Alice in Wonderland," which was given four times last year by the employees' association of the union. The promoters of the enterprise believe that children, as well as grown-ups, need the education that comes from seeing a good play artistically presented; and this being true, that some definite effort should be made to give for children plays that they

will understand and enjoy. It is for this reason that the present cast hope to become a permanent organization that will present to children several times each year children's plays of a high character.

There are those who maintain that the greatest value of a play comes through taking part in it. This is doubtless true, but it is an education that at best can come to only a few individuals. Inasmuch as regulations in Boston forbid the appearance of children on the stage, anyway, that sort of education is impossible here, and in view of this fact the young men and women interested in dramatics for children are going to furnish them the next best kind of education by giving them a chance to see good plays. This plan will bring dramatic education within the reach of hundreds of boys and girls.

Another decided advantage comes from this arrangement. The play will be presented better than if the parts were taken by children. The most finished work comes from mature thought, although it must be a mature thought that has kept the child's viewpoint. As this is true in writing, so it is true in acting.

A youngster may write jingles that will delight his family and friends, but it takes an experienced author to describe the experiences of childhood in verses that will endure in literature. So the lads and lassies who go to see "The Forest Ring" will witness a play by actors of longer experience than their own; albeit they are actors who have not forgotten the glamor of fairyland or the joy of those days when they used to imagine that animals could talk.

Rehearsals for the play began in November, and now the faithful actors are drilling every night. There will be no attempt either with this play or with later plays to introduce elaborate scenery or extravagant display of any kind, for these amateurs wish to avoid needless expense, and then, too, they feel that it is always well to leave something to the imagination of the audience.

The executive committee for "The Children's Players" consists of Mrs. Mary M. Kehew, Mrs. Renton Whedden, Mrs. Edward R. Peirce and Miss Bertha E. Mahony.

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REAL ESTATE RENTED AND SOLD.  
**JOSEPH CLARKE**  
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.  
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CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS.  
Real Estate Broker. Address to Rent. ERNEST H. SMITH.

## FINANCIAL

## Portland, Oregon

LET ME TELL YOU WHAT INDUCEMENTS PORTLAND, OREGON, HAS TO OFFER FOR INVESTMENTS AND FOR LOANING OF MONEY.

**IVAN HUMASON**  
1004 YEON BUILDING

FIFTY YEARS AGO we started transporting goods. We are still at it, numbering among our accounts some of the best in London. We have the business to make us the biggest paying proposition in New England. This will mean more horses, more motor trucks. We have the business and new prospects; we need some money to swing it in a big way. To the man with \$2000 or \$3000 who goes in on the ground floor this is a splendid opportunity. Address B. PARKINS, 64 Westland Ave., Boston.

A RELIABLE EXPERIENCED BUSINESS ADVISOR AND ATTORNEY.  
Desires to make a permanent connection with an individual or an estate; will counsel and devote partial or exclusive time and assume sole responsibility if required; will go anywhere; communications confidential. J. A. ADAMS, 3041 Ellis St., Chicago.

**REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES**  
PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL will purchase heirs or others interest in unsettled estates or loan on same anywhere. Box 3198, Boston.

**BENJAMIN F. SANDS**  
1051 OLD SOUTH BUILDING.  
has money to loan on real estate at 5%.

**NEW ENGLAND FARMS**  
ILLUSTRATED POLITY, fruit, stock, cranberry, truck nursery and sawdust farm, paid postpaid on receipt of postal, CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 430 Old South Bldg., Boston.

**LELAND FARM AGENCY** Weekly circular brings it. Dept. 76. P. F. Leland, 51 Milk St.

**MONEY TO LOAN**  
MONEY TO LOAN on first and second mortgages; quick service. Apply P. O. Box 337, Wolcott, Mass.

**LIVERY SERVICE**  
I would call your attention to my livery. Carriages of all kinds furnished with experienced livery drivers for all occasions at short notice. Tel. Brookline 4072.  
**HENRY C. BELL**  
Boarding and Livery Stable, Brookline, Mass.

**Brookline Residents**

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

**RESTAURANTS**  
South Station Restaurant  
ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat, arriving at or departing from the South Station? Then you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people; all modern conveniences.  
J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

**RENT YOUR SUMMER PROPERTY**

The Monitor foresees a great demand for shore, inland and mountain property for the coming summer. If you wish to rent a farm or cottage why not write a brief—but complete—description of the property and nearby attractions, and place it in these columns? Three or four insertions should rent it to some of the Monitor's prosperous and reliable readers. The cost, if inserted three times, is 10 cents a line per insertion; if inserted once or twice, 12 cents a line per insertion; six words to the line.

Advertising Manager  
**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass.

## REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

**PIONEER REALTY COMPANY**  
M. A. MARSHALL, Mgr.  
FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA  
(The Gateway to the Everglades)  
WE HANDLE ALL KINDS OF REAL ESTATE, TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY, IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

## THE GLADSTONE

Accessible to all parts of Boston and suburbs. An exceptionally well run, large apartment house for permanent and temporary guests, with non-housekeeping suites now from 2 rooms, with bathroom, unfurnished or furnished and in the autumn housekeeping suites from 5 rooms. Excellent cafe. It is a first-class house, with modest prices. At 677 Dudley, cor. Magnolia and Alexander Sts. The Gladstone is 8 minutes from foot of Summer St. by steam and 20 from its head by electric. Illustrated booklets. J. D. HARDY, 10 High St., June, Summer.

## BROOKLINE

## LONGWOOD DISTRICT

TO LET—Beautiful apartments of 6 rooms, bath and servants' room on 1st, 2d and 3rd floors; 3 rooms front and large open lot in rear; all sunny rooms; janitor service; continuous hot water and steam heat.

## COMMONWEALTH REALTY CO.

Chas. F. Dow, Agt.  
Tel. 4184 Main Room 407, 53 State St.

## Riverbank-on-Charles

## CAMBRIDGE

REXLEY HALL, on Mass. Ave., near Harvard bridge, 2, 3, 4 and 6 room suites just finished. Steam heat, all improvements, janitor service. Apply on premises weekdays or Sundays, or to F. W. NORRIS & CO., 619 Mass. Ave., CAMBRIDGE.

## SMALL SUITES

ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE—2 rooms and bath, janitor and elevator service, electric light, steam heat. Apply to janitor, 208 Mass. Ave., or WILLIAMS & BANGS, 18 Tremont St., Boston.

## BACK BAY SUITES

728 COMMONWEALTH AVE., COR. ST. MARK'S ST.

TO LET—1, 2, 3-room suites, with bath and kitchenette; extra large rooms, finely furnished, with all latest improvements; just completed. Apply on the premises.

## Just Finished PART of Brookline

Exclusive 8-room apartment; two baths; cement 2-family house; h. w. heat. Tel. 3241-3 Brookline.

## PRACTITIONERS' SUITES

Two rooms and bath, sunny, spacious and quiet; rent reasonable. A & H. Hild, 324 Boylston St., Tel. B. 600.

## RESORTS—FLORIDA

SPEND THE WINTER MONTHS in a tropical climate on the Florida East Coast.

## TYPEWRITERS

## Standard Folding Typewriter

DESIGNED for private use. Light, compact, simple and inexpensive. Every necessary feature found on high priced machines. We sell, rent and repair all makes. MODEL TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 165 Devonshire and 26 Arch Streets.

GENUINE TYPEWRITER BARGAINS, no matter what make, will quote you lowest prices and easiest terms, or rent, allowing rental on price; write for big bargain list. Catalogue, E. J. PEARSON, 273 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

BEST BARGAINS ever offered in Remingtons, Smith-Premiers and visible writers; good 100 typewriters, \$10 to \$25. TAYLOR'S TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 230 Washington St., Boston. Estab. 1888.

FOR SALE—Multigraph in good condition, price \$150. Tel. M. MERRILL, room 323, 60 State St., Boston.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

David Craig, 70 Broad St., Boston

has the CHEAPEST and BEST way to build concrete structures of any kind. Buildings already erected have proved practical and satisfactory. He wants an investor to develop and carry on the business.

## RESTAURANTS

## South Station Restaurant

ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat, arriving at or departing from the South Station? Then you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people; all modern conveniences.  
J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

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M. A. MARSHALL, Mgr.  
FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA  
(The Gateway to the Everglades)  
WE HANDLE ALL KINDS OF REAL ESTATE, TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY, IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

## ROOMS

BACK BAY, 250 WEST NEWTON ST., corner St. Botolph—Most thoroughly renovated rooms, furnished new throughout; choice of 8 side and square rooms \$3 per week up; very pleasant, all front rooms; hot and cold water in square rooms; continuous hot water, open plumbing, hot w. heat. Telephone.

BROOKLINE, 62 Cypress St.—Rooms, single or ensuite; steam heat; convenient to cars, schools, library, etc.; fine board next door; Tel. Brookline 2876-M.

CAMBRIDGE, 44 SHEPARD ST.—Large, sunny furnished room, 24 floor, south exposure; near Radcliffe College and Sargent School; lady preferred. Tel. 1721-M.

HEMENWAY ST., 103, SUITE 1.  
Beautiful room, newly furnished, modern conveniences.

HOLLIS ST., 10 (next Hollis Theatre)—Under new management. Newly furnished rooms. Steam heat. Select.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 309, Suite 3.—Front parlor and 2 well furnished rooms opposite E. Conservatory of Music; elevator. Phone B. R. 253-M.

ROXBURY, 74 Cedar St.—Nicely furnished, well heated room, and board, for elderly lady or gentleman, where they can have every home comfort. Tel. Rox. 2198-4.

ROXBURY, 74 Cedar St.—Two well furnished connecting rooms; heated; very attractive; in nice locality. Tel. Rox. 2198-4.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 101, in private family, 2 large square front rooms, furnished, steam heat, running water; price \$8 and \$7. Tel. 1122-J. B. B.

ST. JAMES AVE., 28, 30, 32 and 34—Two large sunny rooms; bath; also single and double rooms. Tel. B. 725-R.

WESTLAND AVE., 32, suite 3—Attendant 16 years' experience will take elderly person or couple; quiet home, care if needed, e. h. w. st. heat, tel.

## BOARD AND ROOMS

## EXCLUSIVE IN BROOKLINE

Private Family Boarding House  
20 CONNECTING ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, CUPBOARD, TABLE, 78 Cypress St. and 2 Wellington Ter. Tel. 1190-M Brookline.

## A QUIET HOME

FOR BUSINESS PEOPLE.  
COMFORTABLE rooms, good home cooking; thoroughly modern house; near steam and electric cars.  
230 Woodland road, Auburndale, Mass. Tel. Newton West 549-W.

NICE QUIET HOME, all modern improvements; will accommodate 2 or 3 elderly people to board; care if needed. Tel. Somerville 496-W. Address P 26, Monitor Office.

JAMAICA PLAIN—2 large rooms, with board, in desirable home; exceptionally fine location. 72 ROBINWOOD AVE., Tel. 1520-M.

## ROOMS—NEW YORK

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 424, cor. 102d—Room with running water, in high class apartment; near elevated. MARSHALL.

## ROOMS—CHICAGO

TO RENT—Fine room; modern conveniences; excellent locality and strictly private; near Union Ave. station, Northwestern Elevated, Edgewater. B-2, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Chicago.

ATTRACTIVE ROOM; modern conveniences; I. C. express; 2 adults in family; no other roomers. 5337 Madison Ave., Chicago. Second apt.

FOR RENT—With private family, either of two, one large and one small room, 1533 E. 50th St., Chicago.

## BOARD AND ROOMS—CHICAGO

FOR RENT—2 well furnished rooms; lavatory; home table; 2 adults in family, 2353 Ellis Ave., Chicago. Phone Oakland 5067.

## LAWYERS

JOHN C. HIGDON,  
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Patent and Trade-Mark Causes,  
Central Natl. Bank Bldg., St. Louis.

VIRGIL H. CLYMER,  
THOMAS W. DINSON  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,  
600 Quondam Bank Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

DEAN & CUSHMAN,  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,  
11 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

**LEX N. MITCHELL, Lawyer**  
PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.  
FREDERICK A. BANGS,  
522 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

CLAYTON W. MOGG,  
Counselor-at-Law,  
Marquette Bldg., CHICAGO.

ELLYAH C. WOOD,  
Attorney and Counselor,  
218 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.

WILLIAM C. MAYNE  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

## PRINTING

We offer for immediate sale a few thousand sheets high grade bond paper, neatly printed to your order for

5000 LOT \$185 PER THOUSAND  
Send for sample. Office stationery a specialty.  
THE MONITOR PAPER PRESS,  
717 Tremont Temple, Tel. 268-R Main.

## AGENTS WANTED

A HIGH CLASS LAMP SALESMAN to sell Tungsten Lamps at greatly reduced prices wanted for managerial position; references required. A. P. SMITH, 22 Beacon St., Boston.

## HELP WANTED

A WOMAN of good education and address wanted for managerial position; references required. A. P. SMITH, 22 Beacon St., Boston.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

MANAGER of Advertising and Selling desires position with Boston house export correspondent and copy man. For references and further particulars address 711E AD. MAN, 22 Cleveland Ave., Braintree, Mass.

## INTERCOLONIAL CLUB GETS FLAGS

Veterans of the ninth regiment, Ancient and Honorable Artillery, British veterans, and the Highland Dress Association will participate in the exercises attending the presentation of two flags to the club by Mrs. Thomas F. Cannon, on behalf of the ladies' association of the organization, at the sixth annual reception of the Intercolonial Club, to be held Friday evening at their rooms, 214 Dudley street, Roxbury.

## AUTOMOBILES

## FOOT WARMERS

For Autos and Carriages. Also coal for same. Suitable for home. Circulars by mail.

**B. F. MACY**  
410 Boylston St., near Berkeley St.  
Formerly with F. A. WALKER & CO.

**The American Self Starter**  
Accepted by the best engineers in the United States as the safest and most efficient starter operated by Compressed Acetylene Gas, for Autos and Motor Boats, in use. Write for particulars.

**N. E. Sales & Equipment Co.**  
100 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.  
Oxford 606.

**HOLT & BEEBE CO.**  
Manufacturers of  
AUTOMOBILE LAMPS AND ELECTRIC SPECIALTIES.  
Repairers of Lamps, Horns, Radiators, etc. New parts furnished. Silver, brass and nickel plating. Black enamel, gun metal finish.  
40 SUDBURY ST., BOSTON, MASS.  
Telephone Haymarket 1191.

**BOSTON SAFETY CRANK COMPANY, Inc.**  
"The Crank Without The Kick"  
For Automobiles and Motor Boats.  
Write for territory  
585 Boylston St., Boston. 4922 B.R.

**1911 RAMBLER T. C.**  
5-PASSENGER, fully equipped; just been overhauled and newly painted. 99 Stedman St., Brookline.

**ARMY AND NAVY NEWS**

Today's Army Orders  
First Lieut. B. P. Disque, third cavalry, to Cincinnati in connection duties as inspector-instructor militia of Ohio.

Capt. W. T. Clark, signal corps, relieved from duty at Fort Omaha, upon arrival of Capt. C. F. Hartmann, signal corps, thence to Fort Wood, N. Y.

First Lieut. F. M. Wells, medical reserve, relieved from active duty.

Capt. C. C. Pulis, second field artillery, make not to exceed one visit each month during period from Jan. 1 to May 31 to Milwaukee, Waukegan and Danville, and not to exceed one visit every alternate month during the same period to St. Paul, Minneapolis, to inspect militia field artillery organizations.

Capt. F. W. Benteenth, twelfth inf., from Hot Springs, join proper station. The following named officers of the sixth cav. will proceed to Ft. Des Moines, Ia., and join troops: Capt. J. H. Ryan, H. B. Myers, D. T. Casteel.

The following named officers of the twenty-third inf. will proceed to Ft. Ben Harrison, Ind., and join company: First Lieut. K. L. Pepper, R. K. Herman, J. G. Boswell and M. A. Elser. Col. G. S. Bingham, asst. Q. M. G., to Ft. Thomas, Ky., to make final inspection of repairs to administration building and stone tower.

**Navy Orders**  
Lieut. Comdr. O. G. Murfin, to duty inspector of ordnance in charge naval magazine, Hingham, Mass.

**Movements of Naval Vessels**  
Arrived—Petrel at Puerto Barrios, Trippie and Paulding at Bermuda, Bainbridge at Nanking, Barry at Wuhu.

Sailed—Potomac from Guantanamo for Charleston; Utah and Florida, from Galveston for Kingston.

**Navy Notes**  
WASHINGTON—The Senate passed the Perkins bill Tuesday providing for the establishment of a single retiring board in the navy for the examination and promotion of officers. Two members shall be officers of the medical corps of the navy and the remaining member or members shall be senior to and selected from the corps, so far as practicable, of the officer to be examined.

The Senate also passed the bill of Senator Perkins authorizing the secretary of the navy to designate fleet officers and prescribe their duties.

It also passed the Perkins bill providing that general courts martial and courts of inquiry may be convened by the President, by the secretary of the navy, the commander of a fleet squadron or division, and by the commanding officer of any naval station outside the continental limits of the United States.

**SCHOOLGIRLS TO GIVE HOME NIGHT**  
The Girls High School Association is to hold its annual "old home night" in the school hall next Thursday evening. A short program is to be given by the following members of the association: Mrs. Florence R. King, Miss M. Estella Davis, Mrs. Blanche D. Piper, Miss Ethel M. Rowland and Miss Laura Richardson.

The officers of the association for 1912 are: President, Miss Margaret A. Nichols; vice-president, Miss Elizabeth M. Richardson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. A. Piper; recording secretary, Miss Alla W. Foster; treasurer, Miss Edith Irving.

**DEDHAM BANK DIRECTORS CHOSEN**  
DEDHAM, Mass.—These directors for the Dedham National Bank have been elected: Allen Forbes, Henry D. Endicott, Clifton P. Baker, E. T. Paul, J. H. Soliday, H. Hathaway, Jr., and Edwin A. Brooks.

## AUTOMOBILE TIRES

**\$5 FOR YOUR OLD TIRES**  
On purchase of new ones, size 34x4 upwards, S. H. tires and tubes, all sizes. Vulcanizing, retreading and work guaranteed.  
GEO. COLLINS, 2814 Columbus Ave.

**AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE**  
UP-TO-DATE 7-PASS. PIERCE LIMOUSINES may be engaged at short notice from E. MILLER at Coolidge Cor. Garage, Brookline, Tel. Brookline 22822.

**DENTISTRY**  
DR. BRADFORD NELSON POWELL,  
149 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS.  
Formerly 101 Tremont St.

DR. WILL J. BROWNELEE,  
Tel. Oakland 2667, CHICAGO.  
The Kenwood Hotel.

C. E. ALLSHOUSE, D. D. S.,  
2811 N. Clark St., near Diversey bldg.  
Tel. Lake View 1108, CHICAGO.

DR. W. C. WALKER,  
4401 WEST MADISON ST., CHICAGO.  
Phone Kedzie 1178.

DR. G. H. RICHARDSON,  
7 W. Madison St.,  
Tel. Randolph 797, CHICAGO.

DR. D. V. BOWER,  
Suite 150, Peoples Gas Building,  
Telephone Central 4374, CHICAGO.

A DENTIST in any city will be benefited by having his professional card appear in this column. Ten cents per line per insertion.

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS**  
**WILLIAM FRANKLIN HALL**  
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.  
Books audited. Examined and investigations conducted with the utmost care and efficiency.

**53 STATE STREET**  
Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

**DESKS, SHOWCASES, ETC.**  
BARGAINS in rolltops; everything for store or office. H. A. DUNSTON, 14 Columbia St., between Bedford and Essex sts.

**AT RAILROAD TERMINALS**

The Maine Central railway private car No. 1600, occupied by Vice-President and General Manager Morris McDonald and party, arrived at North station from Portland, Me., headquarters this morning on company business.

The signal department of the New Haven road has practically completed alternating current automatic block signals for the electric division between Warren and Bristol, R. I.

The Boston & Maine road will provide first-class special service from North station at 5 o'clock tonight for a large party of students en route to Exeter, N. H.

Signal Engineer Charles F. Bacon and Track Supervisor Hugh Steele of the Boston Terminal Company used their National melting device for the first time this winter, last night in South station yard.

The New York Central lines delivered to the Boston & Albany road at Albany this morning four tourists sleepers, occupied by United States enlisted men en route to Boston and New London, Conn., from Columbus, O., barracks.

The Boston & Albany and Boston & Maine roads handled the Groton school boys from New York city last night in special equipment.

For St. Paul school students en route to Concord, N. H., today, the Boston & Maine road will furnish special cars from North

## IMPROVED AND USEFUL ARTICLES

## Supplies for Women and the Home

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

**Frederic T. Goodman**  
**English Tailor and Habit Maker**  
for Gentlewomen  
739 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

**Grey's Hairdresser Shop**  
Specializing in hairgoods—Marcel waving, Shampooing—BOSTON  
MANICURING. Will make up hair combings.  
125 East 34th Street : : : NEW YORK  
Phone, Madison Square 512.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

## READING

The Merchants and Business Men's Association has elected Frederick W. Wallace as president; Ezekiah A. Hall, vice-president; Arthur S. Cook, secretary, and James H. Remick, treasurer.

A concert by the Security lodge, I. O. O. F., life, drum and bugle corps is being arranged for next Monday evening. The proceeds will be for the Old South church building fund. Assisting the corps will be Mrs. Stephen D. Adams and C. N. Dockham of Woburn, George Richardson, the Harmony male quartet, Miss Madeline Peccot, cornetist; Joseph Crosby, reader, and Fred Scott and C. O. Bayard of Wakefield in a minstrel sketch.

## LYNN

William E. Pitman has been elected president of the Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad Relief Association and George T. Nowhall, also of Lynn, has been elected secretary-treasurer.

Officers of the Lynn Women's Club-house Corporation are: Mrs. Lydia M. Houghton, president; Mrs. Lucinda M. Lummus, clerk; Julia H. J. Hyde, treasurer; directors, Miss Melissa J. Littlefield, Mrs. Augusta T. Titus, Miss Minnie K. Gardiner, Mrs. Catherine E. Hines and Mrs. Anna Louise Collins.

## DEDHAM

The East Dedham Business Improvement Association has elected: President, John Wardle, Jr.; vice-presidents, Peter J. Keegan and Herbert R. Gould; secretary, Carl F. W. Wagner; treasurer, John H. Harris; directors, Fred H. Crosby, Peter Palmer, Peter J. Keegan, John H. Nay and F. H. Hodges.

The Liederkreis has chosen: President, Charles E. Zeigler; recording secretary, Carl Schormann; financial secretary, Hugo Krentel; corresponding secretary, Hugo Pockert; and treasurer, Franz Pockert.

## EAST BRIDGEWATER

The annual turkey supper of the East Bridgewater fire department will be held tomorrow evening in the hose house and all the local officials have been invited to attend. The supper will be followed by speaking. The committee in charge includes: Arthur A. Dorey, Frank Swift, Fred Gunnison, Michael Ahearn and William Murphy.

## BRIDGEWATER

Expert workers in the several fields of civic betterment and the local ministers are to speak at a series of union meetings which are being arranged. The meetings will be held Sunday afternoons. The first is on Jan. 21, at the Central Square church. The Rev. John F. Brandt of the International Reform Bureau will speak.

## WALPOLE

Walpole grade, Patrons of Husbandry, has elected: Master, Thomas M. Proctor; overseer, William Cleveland; lecturer, William J. W. Wheeler; steward, Samuel Sawyer; assistant steward, Harry Boyden; treasurer, Nathan W. Fisher; Flora, Hattie L. Maxwell; Pomona, Mary J. Morse; Ceres, Alice J. Crowley, and secretary, Carrie C. Snyder.

## STONEHAM

A patrol of the Boy Scouts of America has been organized here, and the boys have selected the American eagle as their totem. It is probable that the use of the armory of company H, sixth regiment, will be allowed. Arthur Keenan will be the patrol leader and Bradley Newth his assistant.

## NEWTON

The first of a series of meetings in the interest of the "Men and Religion Forward" movement will be held at the Newtonville Congregational church on the evening of Jan. 16. Other meetings are to be held Jan. 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21.

## ABINGTON

Pilgrim and Winthrop lodges of this town and Standish of Rockland will hold a union degree meeting here this evening. The first degree will be exemplified by a staff of Standish lodge.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES



**A castile soap that fits the hand**

With ordinary castile, you know how rough the edges are, how clumsy and inconvenient the shape. This is one of the big differences between LACO and the ordinary kind. LACO is cut into a cake that fits the hand, with no rough edges. Besides this, each cake is packed separately in a royal blue box—reaches you white and clean. Its very looks invite you to use it.

The purest of castile soaps—and a pure castile is the best of all soaps.

**LACO**  
Castile Soap  
10c

6 cakes 50c 12 cakes \$1.00  
Get it at your druggist's or grocer's.  
LOCKWOOD, BRACKETT & CO., Boston, Mass., Sole Importers

## EDITORIAL COMMENTS

TOPICS of interest are dealt with in the following editorial excerpts:

**CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD**—The Chicago Woman's Club is urged by some of its prominent members to take up the question of women's wages in Illinois and inquire, and induce the Legislature to create a commission to inquire, into the desirability of establishing minimum wage standards for women and girls employed in certain, if not all, industries and trades. The example of Massachusetts is pointed to, for the state has a minimum wage commission and is now discussing the legal, economic and social aspects of a report submitted by this body—a report favoring the establishment, under safeguards and restrictions, of minimum wage standards in industries which underpay girls. It is not at all likely that Massachusetts will enact minimum wage legislation in the near future. There are too many legal and other obstacles in the way. But the study of woman's work and wages is undoubtedly a task worthy of the earnest attention of intelligent club women. The study should be scientific, however. There are many phases of the question that require consideration. A proper study would lead to the dropping of superficial fallacies as well as to the realization of whole, some truths.

**LOWELL COURIER-CITIZEN**—It is said that the postal cards to be issued when the present supply is exhausted will be much better than the sort now expiring. The public. They certainly can be and should be. The cards are a government monopoly and immensely profitable. The government can afford to make them of first-class quality stock and it hasn't done so since it took over their manufacture. The limp, flimsy and porous cards are no credit to the department which sells them.

**SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN**—The Street Railway Association of the State of New York has just undertaken, as a matter of not of sentiment but of business, to investigate the drift from the farm to the city and see what can be done to check it. While New York city has a population of nearly 5,000,000, there are now less than 2,000,000 people in the state outside of towns with a population of 2500 or over. It is ridiculous rather than exact to speak of only one man in five as "remaining" to till the soil, for the new accessions to the urban population are only in small part drawn from the farmers of the state, yet the drift to the city is strong, and the trolley people are quite right in feeling that it is good business to do what they can to build up trade in the rural districts. The subway and elevated of the city have already more business than they can handle. What can be done about it is not quite so clear. The street railway association has evidently taken hold of the matter seriously, and

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## Manufacturers' Samples

## AT A SACRIFICE



Made of selected cowhide, cut extra deep and roomy, extra heavy russet leather lining, best brass lock, padded Vienna handles and corners protected with heavy leather like cut.

Retail in every store at \$4.98  
Our Price **\$3.49** All Sizes  
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.  
BE SURE AND GIVE US A CALL.  
Salesroom, 19 TEMPLE PLACE  
Room 404.

## QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOP

To introduce the best CREAM CARAMEL made in the United States IN CREAM—we will give this week only to every purchaser of a pound of our 40-cent ASSORTED CREAM CARAMELS, a one-pound fancy box of our celebrated Bitter Sweet Chocolates.

81 PORTLAND STREET, BOSTON.  
BROADWAY SPA COR. BROADWAY AND THIRD ST., CHELSEA

## Irish Lace Lessons

In class, or at your home.

Classes of six, ..... 35c and 50c  
Private lessons, ..... 75c and \$1.00  
Orders for lace filled promptly.

**MISS NORA MEHAN**  
48 N. Harvard St., Allston, Mass.  
Tel. Brighton 332-W.

## The "CURLA"

Soft rubber hair curler. Ties, curls, crimps, waves and puffs. No wire, bone or metal. Being soft rubber only, it is great for children's hair. At all stores or 25c a set by mail. Three sizes. Three colors. Write for home agency plan.

**MERKHAM TRADING COMPANY**  
Sole Mfrs., 1 W. 22nd St., New York City.

## SPECIAL REDUCTION SALE OF FUR COATS, MUFFS, SCARVES, ETC.

**W. J. M. MORRISON**  
462 Boylston St., Boston

## MADAME ROUCHE

Large Selection of Dolls' Wigs  
58 Winter St., room 12, BOSTON

## MADAME MAY &amp; CO.

15 Temple place.  
Children's Hair Cutting a Specialty.

## A. C. DOHERTY

CORSETS IN ALL THE NEW MODELS  
42 WEST ST. MAIL ORDERS FILLED

has made a working alliance with the agricultural authorities. Lectures by experts are to be given, but lectures, however learned, cannot go far toward understanding a great social movement. There may be more promise in the establishment already undertaken by some trolley companies of experimental farms, as a means of testing the maximum productivity of the soil. Yet not even such a demonstration will hold back those who have heard the siren song of the city, who are tired of farm work, farm life, farm isolation, and feel that happiness lies in the crowd.

## GERMAN TRADE SHOWS INCREASE

(Special to the Monitor)

**BERLIN, Germany**—The chairman of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce in a review of the economic year of 1911 has expressed himself in many respects optimistic. He said that in the matter of foreign trade Germany might congratulate herself. There had been an increase in the imports from January to November in 1911 of 600,000,000 marks over 1910, and the increase in exports for the same period amounted to 580,000,000 marks.

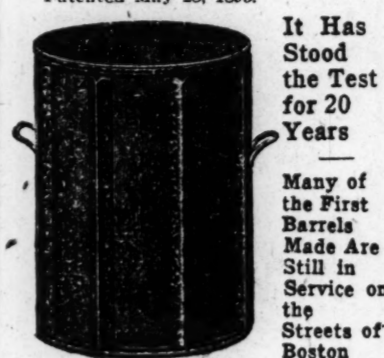
## AWARD CONTRACT FOR LOCOMOTIVE

**CULEBRA, C. Z.**—A contract has been awarded to the General Electric Company for an electric locomotive for towing ships through the locks, and a provisional award of 39 other locomotives, if the first one proves satisfactory. Five bids for the 40 machines were received, the highest being \$827,395.95, and the lowest \$498,016.35, that of the General Electric Company. The award specified carbon steel, an optional bid being for vanadium steel. The first locomotive is to be delivered on the isthmus within 200 days from the award of the contract.

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## DOVER SAFETY ASH BARREL

BUILT TO BANG ABOUT  
The Barrel With the Heavy V SLAT  
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The SAFETY Barrel was the first Ash Barrel made with any V-Shaped Metallic SLAT

If you want the "SAFETY" BEST ask for the "SAFETY"

Manufactured by the Originators of the Genuine Dover Egg Beater. For sale by  
**GRAHAM & STREETER,**  
709 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

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Wearing Rubbers The Shoe Polish Powder, will not DRY UP or FREEZE. A package makes enough polish to SHINE A PAIR OF SHOES ONE YEAR (in coating lasts 1 to 2 weeks or more). The whole family's shoes, black or tan. NO PASTES. WOOLY SMUT. Longer time between cleanings. So many more shines in a package (equals ten 10c bottles). Price 25c. Box 91H.

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## SAVE 2/3

of your housework and time and patience by buying an

## EASY VACUUM CLEANER

This is the most wonderful Vacuum Cleaner on the market—simple to operate, inexpensive, cuts all the dirt. Write us today for 10 Days' Trial Offer.

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Men's at No. 20. Men at all hours  
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One old Banjo Clock, Willard make, price \$80. One Brass Set of Candelabra, three pieces, had 40 cut-glass pendants, over 100 years old, in perfect condition, price \$75.

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4018 Evanston Ave. Tel. Edgewater 1432. CHICAGO

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Our catalogue with new and beautiful designs will be sent you in selecting anniversary gifts and remembrances.

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**PET COON CAT**  
For sale; male; gentle and affectionate. MRS. LOUISE PETERSEN, 22 Rickerstaff st., Boston.

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May we have you?

## WOMEN THE WORLD'S BEST BUYERS









## NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

NATIONAL CONGRESS  
OF INDIA HAS MUCH  
IMPROVED STANDARD

President of Recent Great  
Gathering at Calcutta  
Dwells on Importance of  
Social and Moral Change

## OPINION IS DIVIDED

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—It has been objected to the Indian National Congress that its raison d'être ceased with the introduction in 1909 of Lord Morley's reform scheme, which gave Indian opinion ample opportunities of voicing itself and of voicing itself officially.

However this may be there is no sign that the promoters of the congress have any intention of discontinuing it, as was shown recently by the gathering of some 7000 people, including about a thousand delegates from all parts of India, on the occasion of its recent opening at Calcutta. The congress may be regarded as to some extent the exponent of unofficial educated native opinion and as such it no doubt serves its purpose.

## Tone Much Improved

Any one who has read the speeches at previous congresses cannot help noticing the vastly improved tone of the utterances at the recent one. The visit of the King-Emperor was referred to in the warmest terms and the modification of the partition of Bengal received unqualified approval.

A certain amount of difference of opinion appeared to exist as to the advantage of the change of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi, the Hon. Bipinendra Nath Basu, a member of the viceroy's legislative council, considering the transfer a setback to Bengal and a loss to all India, whilst Pandit Bishen Narain Dar, the president of the congress and a native of the united provinces, held the change to be far-reaching in its effects upon the national fortunes and stated that it would be received with deep appreciation by millions of the Emperor's subjects.

## Way of Progress Pointed

Mr. Dar, in the course of his address, advocated compulsory education and wider employment of Indians in the public service; he also supported the schemes for Hindu and Muhammadan universities and the elementary education bill.

Perhaps the weightiest words of his speech were contained in the concluding sentence, in which he urged Indians to agitate for political rights by all means, but never to forget that the true salvation of India lay in the amelioration of her social and moral conditions.

This, after all, is the sine qua non of India's future progress, and it is satisfactory that the president of the Indian National Congress should not only have appreciated this fact, but given expression to it in his presidential address.

DIRIGIBLE STEERED  
WITHOUT CREW BY  
USE OF ELECTRICITY

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—Experiments have recently been made to steer an unmanned airship from the land by means of electric currents, in a similar manner to Dr. Wirth's invention with a crewless steamer. The inventor is a Berlin man named Hertz. The experimental dirigible is a model eight feet in length which was sent up at first to a moderate height, gradually reaching an altitude of 150 feet.

The attempts to steer it proved perfectly successful, and a number of evolutions were executed under the inventor's instructions, to the satisfaction of the spectators, who included several distinguished members of the war office. After the airship has been further tested it will be replaced with a full-sized one for more comprehensive experiments.

## "MESSIAH" SUNG IN PRISON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Western District Choral Society gave a selection from Handel's "Messiah" to an audience of over 800 prisoners in the prison chapel at Wormwood Scrubs. This concert is one of many given by musical societies as a result of Winston Churchill's recommendation as home secretary that something should be done to relieve the monotony of the prisoners' lives.

## SOUTHEAST LAND VALUABLE

(Special to the Monitor)

SOUTHEAST, Eng.—Land in High street, Southeast, a place sufficiently near London to enable thousands to run back and forth to business, has just been sold at £84 per foot frontage, equivalent to £38,008 per acre. Corresponding plots 40 years ago only made

## DR. SUN YAT SEN'S PLACE IN NEW CHINA DISCUSSED

## NEW PRESIDENT AS PRIVATE CITIZEN



(Copyright. Reproduced by permission of the Daily Graphic)

Sun Yat Sen on the left, Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Scott, K. C. B., on the right

JUNGFRU LINE  
MAKES PROGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

GENEVA, Switzerland—Good progress is being made with the funicular railway up the Jungfrau, and it is expected that the Jungfrau station, 11,000 feet above the sea, will be reached at the beginning of February next. Whether the railway will ever be carried to the summit of the mountain, that is to say to a height of 13,671 feet, is at present doubtful, for considerable efforts are being made, both in Switzerland and in foreign countries, to end the railway at the point mentioned above, in order to leave the last 2500 feet untouched.

Anyhow the promoters of the railway will be obliged, according to the contract, to obtain a fresh concession for the carrying of the railway to the summit, a fact which will no doubt tend to facilitate the efforts of those who are endeavoring to prevent what they regard as the disfigurement of the summit.

## BLEAK HOUSE MAY BE SOLD

(Special to the Monitor)

BROADSTAIRS, Eng.—There is a possibility that Bleak house, Broadstairs, will shortly be in the hands of the housebreakers. It was here Charles Dickens wrote many of his stories, and the house has also been the home of Wilkie Collins. The district council is considering the question of preserving the building.

NEW BUILDING IS URGED AS  
NEED OF LONDON UNIVERSITY

Royal Commission Considers of National Importance the  
Recognition by the People of Metropolis of Home  
Education Center as Great Public Institution

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The fourth report of the royal commission on university education in London has been issued and deals with the question of the housing of the London University.

It has become clear to the members of the commission that the buildings in the Imperial institute in South Kensington, which they now occupy, are quite inadequate to meet the demands of the work and never could be made to do so. Neither do they consider the site of the Imperial institute sufficiently central for the purposes of the university.

The buildings are shared with the Imperial institute and have never become associated in the minds of the public with the London University, whilst the care of the structure is in the hands of the office of works, and thus the university is not free to carry out plans in its own house.

Taking all these and many more facts into consideration, the commissioners state that it has become necessary for the London University to have a building of its own. They consider that it is a matter of national importance that this home university should be recognized by the people of London as a great public institution. It is fitting that such an institution should have a great hall where university congresses could be held, the only accommodation available at present for that purpose being a modern structure erected in 1887 for the opening of the Imperial Institute.

The social and corporate life of the institute should be developed and a clubhouse for minor societies be available. Proper accommodation should be pro-

LONDON HEARS OF  
TRAFFIC COMBINE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Negotiations are known to have been in progress for some time past between the London General Omnibus Company and the Underground Electric Railways with regard to a working arrangement of the combined systems. There have been recently prospects of a serious competition in the matter of omnibus traffic, consequent possible on the improved and prosperous condition of the London General Omnibus Company. An arrangement of the nature indicated should, therefore, be of advantage to the companies concerned.

It is now reported that an arrangement has been arrived at which will practically involve the absorption of the great omnibus company by the Underground Electric Railways, and this report is having a marked influence on the prices of the shares concerned. Definite information on the matter is, however, not obtainable at present.

## MANY SEEK SMALL POST

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Nine hundred applications have been made for the position of hall-keeper at the Caxton Hall, Westminster. The post is worth 35s. weekly, with uniform, rooms, light and fuel.

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Authority on China Tells  
Monitor Interviewer That  
Yuan Shi Kai Seemingly  
Will Hold Post of Premier

## BRIGHT ERA DAWNS

The place of the newly proclaimed President of republican China as a destructive or constructive statesman is discussed in the following special interview with an authority on the affairs of the awakened empire.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The various rumors circulated to the effect that Sun Yat Sen has been welcomed with open arms as President of the United Provinces of China are by no means to be relied upon. During the course of an interesting conversation with a Chinese gentleman who is in continual receipt of the latest information on the situation from his own country, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that Sun Yat Sen is by no means the great man he has been frequently described.

"Sun Yat Sen is certainly a factor in the revolution," my informant explained, "and he has been closely connected with the doings of the revolutionary party at the present time. Again, Sun Yat Sen does not really understand the situation. He may be well able to destroy but he is by no means so capable of constructing or building up."

## Country Not Ready

Continuing, my informant showed how his country was not ready for a republic. "The social situation," he said, "is not at present favorable for so great a step. A change so drastic cannot be made at once, things must move slowly."

"What do you think," I said, "will be the outcome of the present state of affairs?" "It is difficult," he replied, "to speak with any degree of certainty, but in my opinion Yuan Shi Kai will remain prime minister. Yuan Shi Kai never was in favor of the Manchu dynasty, but was appointed to his present post by them because of the enormous power he had and on account of his popularity with the people. You can realize," he continued, "how impossible it would be for a republic to be immediately proclaimed in my country. It will be sufficiently difficult to elect even a second chamber, and as for a republic the present is certainly not the moment for the question to be even considered."

## Steps Are Necessary

"Before so progressive a step could be taken the people must be educated, and the necessary machinery must be at hand for circulating information throughout the country; that is to say, railways must be constructed, the telegraph system must be extended, and more important than all, additional reliable and trustworthy newspapers must be published. In this way, and in this way only, will it be possible to teach the people to think and to appreciate their individual responsibility to their country."

"What do you think," I asked, "will be the general result of the present revolution?"

"The general results will," he answered, "be good, but China is so vast that it is not likely that a permanently satisfactory condition of affairs will be established without further upheavals."

"Do you consider," I said, "that a republic or a constitutional monarchy would be best adapted to meet the needs of China?"

## Monarch Is Problem

"There is no question," he said, "in my opinion, that the government best suited for my country at present is a constitutional monarchy. The one difficulty, however, is to find the monarch. You see the monarch and the monarchical party have been defeated, and although it is possible that the revolutionary party will eventually agree to the Manchu dynasty remaining as a figure-head only, it is difficult to foretell events at the present moment. A monarchical government is what Yuan Shi Kai wants, but there is a by no means insignificant party of the revolutionaries who are at present wholly in favor of a republic."

"Do you think," I asked, "that the results of the present armistice will be satisfactory?"

"Yes," he replied, "I believe that the fighting is practically over for the present, and that some satisfactory arrangement will be made between the two parties, for although the people are fighting, both sides are fighting to obtain what they consider best for their country, and since there are good men on either side, I feel sure that fighting will not be resumed at the close of the conference."

"Can you tell at all," I interrupted, "what will finally be decided with respect to the Manchu dynasty?"

"I know nothing definite myself, and it would be impossible to say more on the subject than I have already stated. The conference closes on the last day of 1911, after which we shall know more as to the future."

"In the meantime," I said, "the situation is not altogether satisfactory from the point of view of your country, in

## CHINESE SEEK TO AROUSE FELLOWS



Specimen of cartoons circulated by some Chinese newspapers in order to rouse less educated natives on Tibetan border to alleged attitude of the foreign powers

SANDHURST MEN  
IN NEW QUARTERS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At the recent inspection of the cadets at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, by Field Marshal Sir W. G. Nicholson, chief of the imperial general staff, the commandant, Colonel Stopford, said that for the first time in a hundred years there was not a single gentleman cadet quartered in the old military college building, all having moved into the new quarters, which were much appreciated.

The building which has been vacated was, however, to be reconstructed and would be again used for the accommodation of gentleman cadets. The commandant went on to speak of the good conduct, zeal and smartness of both divisions of the cadets.

GERMANY'S NAVAL  
BUDGET OUTLINED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Ger.—The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung has published the main lines of next year's budget, including figures dealing with the navy estimates. From these figures it would appear that the program of ship construction will be simply on the lines of the existing navy laws.

There seems to be an idea abroad, however, that additional expenditure, both for the army and navy will eventually be provided for, but that the new taxes which will be necessitated by these increases will only be included in the budget when they can exert no effect upon the impending elections.

RUSSIA IS OFFERING OPENING  
FOR BRITISH MANUFACTURES

Consular Report of A. W. Woodhouse Declares Catalogues Useless and Only Way Is to Send Samples and Quote Prices to Cover Carriage and Other Bills

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Considerable openings would appear, according to the consular report of A. W. Woodhouse on the foreign trade of Russia, to exist in that country for British manufactures, but neither British merchants nor Russian buyers are aware of this owing to the absence of proper means of making British manufactures known.

The Russian is of a cautious disposition and refuses to purchase an article of which he has not seen a concrete example. To send out catalogues, especially catalogues printed in English, is

consequently useless; he will not so much as look at them. The only way of reaching him is to do as the Germans do, that is to send samples of the article which it is desired to push and to quote prices including carriage and all other charges.

"My advice to large firms in the United Kingdom who seek openings in this country," writes Mr. Woodhouse, "is to establish their own branches here, and not merely to appoint agents. Britons suitable to act as managers are scarce. Of necessity, therefore, men should be trained for this work, and he goes on to advise that in this respect British merchants should "take a leaf out of our neighbor's book by sending out young men, already well grounded at home in the special branches of the trade they may be chosen to foster, and providing them with sufficient means to enable them to live here for a year or so while learning the language and business methods in the capacity of clerks in merchants' offices. No difficulty would be experienced in procuring such employment where no salary is demanded."

During the year previous to that of Mr. Woodhouse's report the United Kingdom was Russia's second best customer, taking 22.8 per cent of Russia's exports, as against Germany's 28.2 per cent.

In the matter of imports into Russia, however, Germany shows a considerable lead, having provided 46.3 per cent of these, as against the United Kingdom's 16.1 per cent.

If it is permissible or at all possible to foreshadow the course of events during the next few months in the Chinese empire, it may be said that in all probability a constitutional government will be formed with the Manchu dynasty remaining, but shorn of all power, and with Yuan Shi Kai as prime minister. There is, perhaps, no greater man in China today than Yuan Shi Kai, and if such changes as may be deemed necessary are brought about, with due consideration for the social conditions of this vast empire, the close of the present armistice may mark the opening of a new and enlightened era for the Chinese empire.

AUSTRIAN BUDGET  
PROVIDES FOR RISE  
IN INDEBTEDNESS

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—The provisional budget which the Chamber left on rising for the Christmas recess for consideration by the upper house sanctions the contraction or renewal of some \$100,000,000 of public debt, whilst the canal construction bill, which was presented to the Chamber only the day before it rose, provides for a further expenditure of close on \$90,000,000.

Considerable dissatisfaction is known to exist among financial experts in the upper chamber with the tendency of the government to increase the public indebtedness, and it is felt that the resources of the empire should be administered with greater attention to the permanent interests of the country and its inhabitants.

The military and naval estimates also are expected to show considerable increases, so that the financial outlook, notwithstanding the expansion of revenue, cannot be said to be particularly satisfactory.

## VOTING FREQUENT IN COMMONS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A return just issued shows that the total number of divisions in the parliamentary session of 1911 amounted to 451,437 on public and 14 on private business.

COUNT Aehrenthal  
FINDS HIS POSITION  
INCREASINGLY HARD

His Efforts to Hold Triple  
Alliance Together Begin  
to Clash With Germanic  
Inclinations in Austria

## HEIR AGAINST HIM

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA—As was tolerably obvious from the first, the position of Count Aehrenthal is becoming daily more difficult since his somewhat Pyrrhic victory over Baron von Hoytendorf.

Although the chief of the Austrian general staff fell, for the simple reason that it was impossible to carry out his designs without practically destroying the triple alliance, the whole weight of the army and of the Conservative party, headed by the heir apparent, was on his side.

It is probable that the Emperor himself was not very warmly in favor of his foreign secretary, whose endeavors to hold the triple alliance together, in spite of the growing antagonism between its component parts, has already begun to clash with the Germanic feeling of the country.

In these circumstances, it is not surprising that it should be already openly said that Count Aehrenthal's days at the foreign office are numbered, and that he will have to make room for a statesman whose policy is more in sympathy with the well known views of the court.

## HOME RULE PAMPHLET AIDED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Winston Churchill is writing an introduction to the second edition of a pamphlet on home rule, written by J. Mac Veagh, M. P.

## JOHN FRITZ MEDAL AWARDED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Sir William H. White, late chief constructor to the navy, has been awarded the John Fritz medal for notable achievement in naval architecture.

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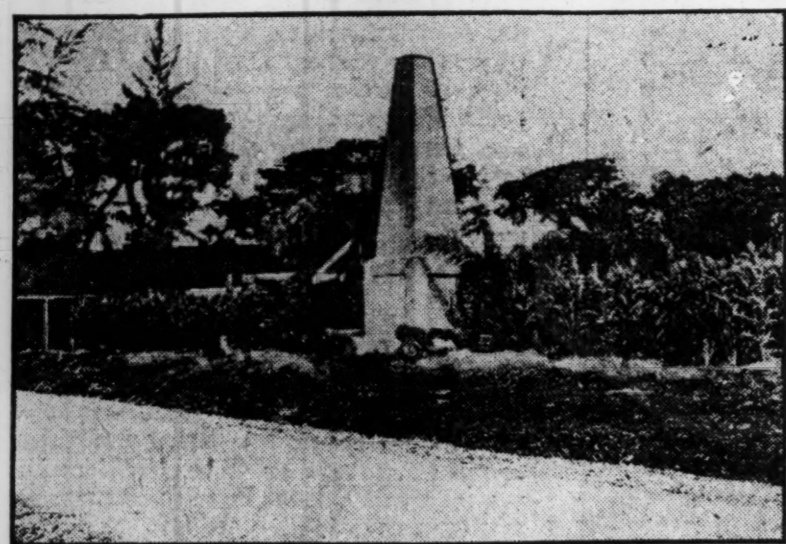
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# THE HOME FORUM

## MONUMENT TO PEACEFUL CONQUEST

THE history of Barbados is interesting in that it has been from the very first a peaceful possession of the British government. Lying among the Antilles of the West Indies it was discovered by Portuguese explorers, but was not taken possession of until 1605, when the British ship Olive Blossom touched there and finding the island uninhabited claimed it in the name of King James I. In 1625 the first settlement was made under Sir William Courteen and during the civil war in England it was a place where royalist exiles came. The population nowadays is cosmopolitan, with its mixture of English, French and Scotch and descendants of the Caribbean Indians. The monolith shown marks the spot of the first landing and stands in a certain sense for a peaceful conquest of a land where there was none to dispute the coming of those whose possession has never been questioned.



THE MONOLITH, HOLE TOWN, BARBADOS

## MAN'S AT-ONE-MENT WITH GOD

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN two closely linked events narrated by the apostle John, Christ Jesus sought to impress upon his hearers the forever fact of man's at-one-ment with God; that is, the impossibility of any separation of the man of God's creating from his creator—the truth, as Mrs. Eddy expresses it, "of man as God's image or reflection and of man's eternal incorporeal existence" (Science and Health, p. 13).

There were certain of the Jews who were allied with the priests and rulers to destroy the bodily existence of Jesus, thinking they would thereby make an end of his teaching. When, therefore, he stated the truth which he was later to demonstrate in his own experience, "If a man keep my saying, he shall never see death," they demanded of him, "Art thou greater than our father Abraham, which is dead? and the prophets are dead: whom makest thou thyself?" In their blind hatred and unbelief they saw only the physical manifestation and missed the great truth so clearly discerned by Peter, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." Though later they condemned to the cross his body, which was all they knew of man, whose life perisheth not, even on the

cross Jesus declared the deathlessness of the real man in his assurance, "Today shalt thou be with me in paradise." To the thief who rebuked his fellow malefactor for railing against him of whom even Pilate said, "I find no fault in him," they might crucify his body, but the man of God's creating was indestructible and eternal.

Again, Jesus, speaking plainly to his disciples, because they failed to perceive the import of his words, "Our friend Lazarus sleepeth," said in the world's phraseology, "Lazarus is dead." But when he came to the sorrowing sister he said: "He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." This was but a reiteration of his earlier declaration to the Jews: "He that heareth my word, and believeth on him that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation; but is passed from death unto life."

Thus by example and precept did Jesus teach the immortality, the death-

### Conditions in Hawaii

Hawaii has been called and justly called, the paradise of the Pacific. But it is a paradise not only of natural beauties and wonders; it is also a paradise of modern industrial combination. In no part of the United States is a single industry so predominant as the sugar industry in Hawaii, and nowhere else, perhaps, has the centralized control of property reached a state of greater authority. Hawaii furnishes a vivid illustration of the way in which private business organization in its final stages of development permeates, influences and controls the life of a country.

Now the power of the corporation aristocracy of Hawaii, of course, rests upon these fundamental advantages: Land, machinery, labor.

Control is made easier in Hawaii by the presence of a very large population of non-voting workmen. This not only includes that half of the population which is made up of Chinese and Japanese, but of thousands of Portuguese, Spanish, Russians and others, who are not yet naturalized. Fully three quarters of the population of Hawaii have nothing to say about the government under which they are living.

### And No Newspaper?

Ohio claims the distinction of having the most unique village in America. It is Ironsport, with 700 inhabitants, 10 miles east of Zanesville. Today Joseph Barney, the postmaster, closed up his postoffice. He said he has not sold a single stamp in five weeks, nor has he received any incoming or outgoing mails.

The people explain that they have no friends to write to, that they do not receive any mail, and that they are all too busy anyhow. There has not been an idle man in Ironsport since 1909. The mines are running full time and every miner owns his own home.—McKee's Weekly Stamp News.

### British Museum Tours

An official guide to the British museum, experimentally introduced during the past summer, has been authorized by the lords commissioners of the treasury as a permanent service. Accordingly the guide tours were resumed on Dec. 1. Two tours will be made every day, at noon and at 3 p. m., and leaflets stating what portions of the museum will be visited in each tour can be had on application from the museum. Besides these tours, special tours at stated times can be arranged on application, four days' notice being desirable. There is no charge for the guide's services.

In all holiest and most unselfish love, friendship is the purest element of the affection. No love in any relation of life can be at its best if the element of friendship be lacking. And no love can transcend, in its possibilities of noble and ennobling exaltation, a love that is pure friendship.—H. Clay Trumbull.

### Music

One night a mother found her child in tears;  
A single star hung in a purple sky,  
And fraught with all the grief of all the years  
A cello sobbed in some dim house nearby.

She stooped above the rumpled little bed,  
To seek a reason for the childish woe;  
"Mumsie, I had to cry," the boy said,  
"Cause some one else, out there, is crying so!"

The mother listened for a little while;  
The sobbing of the cello drew more near;  
Then, turning to her baby with a smile,  
Replied, "Why, that is only Music, dear!"

A childish burst of sympathetic tears,  
When first is heard the throbbing of the strings—  
And yet, how better could the cult of years  
Voice the strange grief in all melodious things?  
—Charles H. Mackintosh in Woman's World.

### George Herbert's Career

According to Isaac Walton, even at Westminster school the beauties of George Herbert's "pretty behaviour and wit shined," and he seemed "marked out to become the care of Heaven."

Not too easily, however. At Cambridge he was wit, scholar, gentleman; in 1619, public orator; of the world and in it; assiduous in attendance on his majesty King James I. when he came to neighboring Royston to hunt; had in fact high hopes of court preferment, "a genteel humour for clothes" and no little pride of his noble family.

There had long been in him a great struggle and the desire, but not the strength, to come apart from "the ways of pleasures" to a better and nobler destiny. By 1620 he had been ordained deacon, but took up no clerical work. A few years later he retreated into Kent for long thought and solitude; went through, in his own words, "such spiritual conflicts as none can think but have endured them." At last

"Methought I heard one calling 'Child';  
And I reply'd 'My Lord.'"

He accepted the little living of Bemerton, near Salisbury, in 1630—it consisted of a few cottages and a population of about 120. During the following three years he did his life's work, and left the British church her noblest heritage of verse.—North American Review.

### What Colors Mean on Maps

The use of color on maps has now been reduced by the best map makers to a logical system. Not very long ago we saw for example on maps of the United States each state differentiated from those around it by a covering of color. A tint along the boundaries would have answered every purpose and left opportunity to use colors throughout the sheet as part of the scheme of symbols.

Many map colors are now copied directly from nature, and often those selected are particularly appropriate, as, for example, the common use of blues for rainfall maps, the deepening blues of the sea as depths increase, the deepening buffs and browns as the heights of the land augment, the yellow tints for arid and sandy regions, and greens largely used on maps dealing with plant geography.

The map-makers of the leading nations are approaching one another more and more nearly in their use of map colors; and for public convenience it is hoped that some day we shall see a uniform system of colors in all map symbolism. Such questions as these are sometimes settled by learned bodies, as was the case when the geological congress at Bologna, in 1881, selected the colors to be applied to the international geological map of Europe.—Harpers Magazine.

A man is known by the importance of the things that have power to disturb him.—After Puck.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### Where Pencils Come From

Up to a few years ago every American pencil manufacturer had to import his graphite from Bohemia or Bavaria. About 10 years ago a large deposit of amorphous graphite was discovered in Sonora, Mex. This proved of excellent quality for pencil making and many other purposes, and the American pencil trade now derives its supply mainly from this source. Some is also exported to European pencil manufacturers.—New Era.

### He Knew Their Names

Here's an amusing collection of names, set forth in a story of African hunting in the Youths Companion: "Blue wildebeest, grysbok, Chanler's reedbuck, bush-hog, klippringer, addax, ourebi, Baker's roan, sassaby, pookoo, hartbeest, aardvark, caracal, lechee—So, to my host's delight, my enumeration went on, as he showed me his collection of big-game heads."

### Her Friendly Deed

A New England lady who is very kind to animals went to call on a friend in a neighboring suburb and when near her destination she saw a little dog sitting dejectedly on the curbstone. He enlisted her sympathy at once and seeing a butcher shop nearby she went in and asked the butcher to cut ten cents worth of meat for a poor little dog that she had found. Having fed the dog she went to her friend's house and related her experience, and the friend broke into a laugh. "Why," she exclaimed, "that is the butcher's dog."

Johnny went to the railroad station with his mother and saw the man with the megaphone standing ready to announce trains. Johnny had never seen a megaphone, but he knew a graphophone with its big spreading tube very well indeed. So he clutched at his mother's skirts and tried to pull her back in front of the mouthpiece, crying, "Wait a minute, mother, he's going to sing."

### Picture Puzzle



What kind of tree?

ANSWER TO WORD SQUARE  
Play, lane, Anna, year.

## A HISTORY OF FLORIDA FOLK

TO connect a portion of the population of the United States with the storied glories of old Carthage seems strange enough to students for whom the old days of Roman history or the slow spell of the journeys of Aeneas never seemed to have any possible bearing upon their own everyday American experience. Yet it is said that the real native portion of the old city of St. Augustine, Fla., are the picturesque Minorcans, whose forebears were brought over in the later 1700's to New Smyrna, on the In-

dian river, south of St. Augustine. These people still live today in palmetto-thatched cottages and their swarthy looks speak of the sister lands of Italy and Spain, clasped by the Mediterranean. Minorca is the second in size of the Balearic islands, and was held by British at certain periods of the eighteenth century, which explains how this colony happened to be transplanted by an Englishman into Florida. The Balearic islands as a whole form a province of Spain today, with Palma as the

capital, but they were of old long a possession of Carthage, the ancient adversary of Rome, as the latter grew up. In 123 B. C. Rome got possession of the group and it was called the kingdom of Mallorca from 1276 to its union with Aragon in 1343. The inhabitants of these islands were famous in ancient times as warriors with the sling, and it would be interesting to know if any trace of the ancient aptitude exists among these present day descendants of a famous people.

It is to be remembered that Ferdinand of Aragon, Sicily and Naples, by marrying Isabella of Castile, united the Iberian peninsula in the early sixteenth century under one rule, for their conquest of Granada together and Ferdinand's capture of Navarre made one country of the four kingdoms into which Spain was then divided.

O friend, never strike sail to a fear!  
Come into port greatly, or sail with God  
the seas.—Emerson.

*I know of no more encouraging fact than the unquestionable ability of man to elevate his life by a conscious endeavor. It is something to be able to paint a particular picture, or to carve a statue, and so make a few objects beautiful; but it is far more glorious to carve and paint the very atmosphere and medium through which we look, which morally we can do.—Thoreau.*

## LEAVES TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

CONUNDRUM parties are pleasant more in proportion to the novelty and fun of the conundrums than to the wit of the assembled company. While there really exist folk who have guessed a conundrum, the true object of query manufacture is to give the proponent the pleasure of telling the answer. It is safe to say that a guessable conundrum is seldom a really funny one; for the pleasure of humor, the essence of it, indeed, consists in its unexpectedness. A joke sufficiently susceptible to be obvious even to the wittiest of the group somehow loses its prestige as a really laughable juxtaposition of unrelated ideas. In a guessed conundrum there is the appearance that the guesser has thought it out. This implies reason in the query, and exit the mirthfulness, even though a soft glow of amusement may remain.

The conundrums that have no answer are to be considered as among the most amusing of the lot, and this is sufficient evidence that a conundrum is not supposed to be answered. Indeed there be

folk who find it very rude to guess any conundrum. The guesser vainly gloriously proclaims himself a wit in this act of extreme mental agility and at the same time snatches from his questioner the joy and pride of arousing a good laugh, as dear to the heart of the layman as to artists behind the footlights.

Then there is the conundrum which you are expected to answer exactly as you do in order that the joke may be developed. In a party lately a lady was asked, "How do you spell parlor?" Very warily she refused to reply. She would have it that she never spelled it, dividing her orthographical favors between drawing room and boudoir. The gentleman turned to another lady of the group, who obligingly spelled "p-a-r-l-o-r." "Oh," he said, gallantly, "I would never spell 'parlor' and leave you out." The first lady averred that by her ungenerous hesitation to have a joke turned upon her she had missed a pretty compliment.

Among the conundrums that have no answer but which surely might somehow

be provided with one, considering the inspiration to tears credited to the object under remark is, "when an onion has a hole in it, is it a leak?"

One of the questions which are not conundrums, and which expect no answer, was cited lately by a lady who with her husband went to a hall one evening where illustrated lectures on a certain subject in which they were interested were being delivered regularly every Thursday night. The brilliant electric sign outside the door announced the thing they sought and so they entered, bought their tickets and took their seats in the auditorium. Presently began an entertainment of a totally different character, and glancing for the first time at their programs they found their lecturer friend nowhere in evidence. On their returning to the ticket office, inquiry proved that the noted lecturer had been called temporarily away and another attraction had been put in his place.

"But," expostulated the gentleman, "your sign outside announces him. Why don't you change it?"

The ticket taker glanced at him with pity. "Change it, nothing! Don't you know it costs money to change signs?"

## WHY THE WORLD IS GROWING BETTER

Mortal man, so far as the promises of the Scriptures to him are concerned, is a typical "Mieawer," always looking for "something to turn up," looking forward to the "good time coming, wait a little longer." Believing Christians have been and are expecting that some time, though not now, an unchangeable God will usher in the millennium, at some future time God will establish a new heaven and a new earth. Furthermore, it is believed that in some far-away place called heaven God will so have changed the man that he has made that then he will live a spiritual life, having no need for any material things, that what it is supposed God has created and provided for the man that he has made and is needed here and now, will not be needed there and then.

But the truth is revealed and mankind is no more being told of the future, of what will some day come to pass, or of a faraway land called heaven, but is being taught that all the sweet promises to be fulfilled in him in the future are in reality fulfilled in him today, that God never changes, nor the man that God has made; that the millennium is ready for man whenever mankind finds himself ready for the millennium. And everywhere all over the civilized world mankind is responding to the teaching of the ever-present perfection of being, is demonstrating for himself and others freedom from the bondage of sickness, sin and evil. Thousands who once were slaves to the liquor habit, the drug habit, to physicians and the medicine chest, are testifying to the fact that they have no need for either. Cities and corpora-

tions are throwing off the incubus of corrupt government, of bribery, graft, trickery and intrigue. Honesty and uprightness is now being sought for, demanded and practiced in all business pursuits and all government affairs.

Men and women of all classes and all kinds of employment and all professional callings are finding that in their vocation, as well as for their health and happiness, their need for spiritual enlightenment is being met. Thousands who once reveled in the sensational slums of the press, are now rejoicing in clean journalism the tendency of which is only to the uplifting, edifying and betterment of mankind and never to his downfall or his ruin. Furthermore in our halls of Congress today, discussions on the subject of religious and medical freedom are not only being tolerated, but listened to with profound respect.

People are slowly waking to the fact that true thoughts are the only true government, and upon these depend the health, happiness, peace, prosperity and permanency of a nation both individually and as a whole. In fine, mankind is slowly waking to the fact that all the real good that is to be his in the future is waiting for him today, waking out of the there and then into the here and now.

### Faerie Queene Club

That was a wise youth of whom Professor Phelps of Yale records the following conviction as to how one may or may not measure the heights and depths of a great book. He writes in the Century:

Some years ago I organized among my undergraduate students a Faerie Queene Club. The sole requirement for active membership was that the candidate should have read every word of that vast poem. One of the youths, writing an essay on his sensations after concluding his task, said, "The Faerie Queene" is so great that it is absurd to attempt to measure its greatness; we can only measure ourselves by it." The remark indicated healthy modesty and true insight, and the boy who said it has already achieved literary distinction.

### Great Teacher

Of Louis Agassiz one of his former students at Harvard says, writing in the New York Post: I have never heard his equal as an expounder of the deep things of nature. He gloried in the exercise of his power. Though hampered by poverty, "I have no time to make money," he cried. He sought no title but to be called teacher. To do anything else was only to misuse his gift. In his desk he was an inspirer, but hardly more so than in private talk. I recall walks we took with him to study natural objects, and especially the striated rocks, which, as he had detected, bore plain evidence that the configuration of the region had been shaped by glaciers. He was charmingly affable, encouraging our questions.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, January 10, 1912

### Country and Currency Bill

It does not appear that those of the American people who favor in general the recommendations of the national monetary commission, West or East, are in disagreement as to the absolute necessity of taking every precaution against the possibility of the control of the currency of the nation passing into the hands of any group or combination of private individuals. There is in the East, however, a disposition to object to the manner in which the West is fond of characterizing its money interests or its money center. The use of "Wall street" as a term intended to convey the idea of a combination operated subterfugiously and mysteriously, and always with the purpose of harming in some way the honest industry and enterprise of the country, is held to be really meaningless. The West, it is contended, has gone to Wall street for aid and comfort throughout all the past; it seeks aid and comfort there at present, since Wall street is, in fact, the agency for the handling of the unemployed money of the country, all parts of the country, East and South as well as West, must, when in need of accommodation, seek aid and comfort in Wall street in the future.

Furthermore, it is held, "Wall street" in reality is no more the representative of New York financial interests than it is the representative of those of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, Denver or San Francisco. It is the money market of the country and its every phase and fluctuation is influenced by the state of the country. However, the existence of the prejudice against Wall street is recognized, and the friends of the currency reform movement are striving to meet every demand of those affected by it.

It is understood that Solicitor-General Lehmann has assured the framers of the monetary bill that they need have no hesitation on constitutional grounds in safeguarding the measure at every point, even to the extent of inserting provisions that will prevent one bank from holding stock in another and make illegal the formation of holding companies that would enable groups of financiers to control any number of banks. There are in these days repeated assurances from Washington that "every possible precaution has been taken" to make it impossible for any small group at any time to obtain possession of the machinery of circulation. In all this there is nothing to justify suspicion of the motives or acts of any person or of any number of persons.

The thing that causes thinking people to pause before giving their sanction to any move that tends to weaken the control of the people through their government over the national currency is the tremendous power that would thereby be delegated to an association that might, despite all precautions, fall under the domination of the ambitious and the unscrupulous. Framers and friends of the proposed measure are themselves unconsciously contributing to the cause of this hesitation. Their every move shows plainly that they realize how difficult it is to safeguard the public under the circumstances, and their frequent assurances that "every precaution" has been taken in that direction serve only to leave the impression that they are striving to stimulate their own confidence in an uncertain proposition.

It is impossible to say at this juncture what the outcome will be. It is perfectly safe to say, however, that the American people have in this and in all matters of vital national concern, more confidence in the government of their creation than they have in any extra-governmental agency that their representatives may establish.

### Canadian Trade Policy

WHEN the issue of reciprocity was made supreme in Canada by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's compact with President Taft it was only one of several coincident movements between the Dominion and the republic tending toward amity and abolition of causes of friction. To this end Ambassador Bryce has labored steadily since his appointment. All recent American secretaries of state had been sympathetic with the ideal of comity. With

the rejection of the reciprocity plan by the Canadian electors there followed accession to power at Ottawa of a premier who has since canceled the Canadian appointments to a joint waterways commission, and who more recently has put an end to plans for creating an international commission for the joint control of railways and railway rates. The conservative prime minister in a recent speech to Canadians resident in New York was profuse in expressions of friendship for the United States. He wished the verdict on reciprocity to be interpreted not as one of hostility to the United States, but as a natural assertion of national spirit by Canada with ultimate self-interest in view.

Americans are prone to feel that the amenities of after-dinner oratory are not an absolute index to policies of state. They are disposed, we believe, to trust that Canada is friendly toward the United States and that mutual trade, though tariff barriers remain, is to mount higher each year. Geographical propinquity and similarity of economic needs and standards will almost insure this. Americans might be forgiven, however, if, in the light of the swift overturning by Premier Borden of the Laurier-Bryce-Taft program for settling open questions between the two nations they question whether there are not some signs of a rift in the lute.

The right of Canada to conserve its own assumed or real interests, to accentuate its national feeling and to think imperially no sensible American thinks of disputing. If wise, he will frankly admit that the United States, by its attitude toward Canada for a long term of years, provoked dislike and suspicion and was preparing the way for precisely the sort of rebuff that the republic got from the Dominion last autumn. All of which being admitted, it also seems true that Ottawa can hardly afford to slam all the doors shut that were beginning to open. Waterways and railways sooner or later must be administered with a minimum of friction and waste. Rivals in sense, the United States and Canada are at the same time neighbors, and the less friction they have as such the freer they will be to compete for trade and profits in the lands beyond seas.

ONE of the strange things of the times is the nation-wide dullness in the amusement line. There is an impression that this may be due to some extent to a nation-wide dullness in amusements.

REELECTION to the Boston school board of Messrs. Brock and Lee was one of the most important results of a mid-winter election held under adverse climatic conditions that tested the civic conscientiousness of voters. The high proportion of votes cast in sections of the city where too often there has been indifference to the claims of citizenship is a cheering sign that the new charter has back of it the constant support of the elements that framed it, and that the party "machines" are losing in the fight with the non-partisan agencies that now guide city policies.

With Messrs. Brock and Lee returned to the school board and a continuity of administration and policy for the schools thus insured, hostile forces conspiring against the community's greatest agency for uplift must feel a quietus. The board will now be the freer to proceed with vigorous reforms that are needed, some from within and some from without the teaching ranks. A city with the traditions, resources and ambitions of Boston demands a school system that can serve as a model for the country. It is not a community that takes kindly to autocracy. There are practical ideals to be kept in mind in shaping the curriculum of pupils who must make livings in an ever more stressful form of social organization; but life is more than getting a living, and the schools cannot properly be made mere feeders for factories and shops.

Politics, assailing the schools as a force from without, having been warned off by the result of this balloting, it is now time for the same disintegrating and unworthy influence, operating within school organization, to retire. Responsibility for any lack of esprit de corps or unrest should be placed, and proper steps taken to improve the dominant mood.

No school system can do its best work where there is not a feeling of harmony and good will, where there is fear of consequences following candor and honesty of action whether by members of the school board or by the teaching staff. Boston may well expect within the next twelvemonth a decided bettering of the morale of the school administration. Foes without having been thwarted, it is now time to face squarely the necessity of composing differences within.

IN the meantime the American tariff board can continue to collect valuable information. If it is ignored by Congress the public will ask the reason for it one of these days, and then the political party that ignored it will be embarrassed.

### Washington as an Experiment Station

THE Canadian correspondent of the Monitor recently shed light on the drift in the Dominion which is carrying voters and statesmen toward the plan of making Ottawa a national capital in a fuller sense of the word than hitherto has been possible. Trend of events at Washington is similar. Subject to congressional control from the first, the District of Columbia has been an experiment station where projects could be carried through with a facility not always possible where voters determine community policy. From the standpoint of efficiency, assuming an honest and wise congressional action, this differentiation works well. A great nation cannot permit the pettiness and venal politics of ordinary urban experience under American conditions to mar the evolution of a worthy national capital.

Up to date the chief lessons of the Washington experiment in urban control from above rather than from below have been in the realm of esthetics. Now it is intimated that Congress is to be asked to authorize urban ownership and profit in a power and lighting plant using the Great falls of the Potomac. Together with projects for five additional parks, the congressional city-planners, by this program, intend to practise conservation at the seat of government itself. Public utilities are to be publicly controlled and operated where they can be an object lesson to visitors from every section of the country. Virginia and Maryland, as well as the District of Columbia, can profit by the harnessing of the Potomac by the nation.

The wonder arising from the project is not as to its coming into being, but because it has been so long delayed. Washington is filled with trained investigators and experimenters in all fields of research. Their projects for national betterment have to do with Calais, Me., and Seattle, Wash., with Key West, Fla., and Los Angeles, Cal., and all the vast region within these outposts. Why not make the District of Columbia a national experiment station in all manner of civic administration?

THE fact that Governor Foss wore a derby instead of a "stove-pipe" on the occasion of his second inauguration gives encouragement also to that large and influential element of American citizenship that is most comfortable in the telescope.

IN the heat of a discussion such as that now in progress on the subject of woman's rights statements that afterward require modification are likely to be made in behalf of the aggressive side by the over-enthusiastic or over-zealous. An example of this appears to have been found in some allegations made recently with reference to the legal status of woman in California. Taken at their face, it would appear that woman is most unjustly treated in the statutes of that state. A recent writer on the subject, who had been misled by them, feels called upon to correct some of the most serious of the misstatements. This is only making fair reparation to the state of California and its people.

It was said that the law of California specifically declares "the husband is the head of the family and the wife is subject to him." According to this writer, what the statutes say in this regard is that "husband and wife contract toward each other obligations of mutual respect, fidelity and support. The husband is the head of the family. He may choose any reasonable mode or place of living and the wife must conform thereto." It was said that the wages earned by the wife belonged to the husband. The law, it seems, says that "the earnings of the wife are not liable for the debts of the husband." It was said that the wife is liable for the support of the husband if he is not able to support himself. On this point the California law is held to be very clear and specific. As quoted it reads: "The wife must support the husband, when he has not deserted her, out of her separate property, when he has no separate property and there is no community property and he is unable from infirmity to support himself."

It was also alleged that under California law "the husband is in complete control of the community property with power to dispose

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of it without her consent." This the writer referred to also emphatically denies, holding that the statute expressly stipulates that her consent is necessary in all cases. With regard to household furnishings, etc., which are community property, "no sale, conveyance or encumbrance may be made without the written consent of the wife."

Assuming these citations from the statutes of California to be accurately quoted, it does not appear that California has as much to unlearn or as much to undo as some of her sister states in the matter of granting equitable treatment and equal legal rights to women.

### Diplomacy as a Career

THE London Athenaeum recently discussed what seems to it the decline of diplomacy as a career in which positive personalities and large-calibered men can find worldly satisfactions and honors. Undoubtedly ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary are relatively less important today than are ministers of foreign affairs. Cable and wireless communication militates against the subordinate and in favor of the secretarial expert who sits where all the threads of intercourse and power converge. Occasionally conditions are still such that a remotely placed diplomat, forced to act on his own initiative and with a monopoly of conclusive new evidence in his possession grasps the reins and effects an old-fashioned coup, bringing chagrin to his rivals, satisfaction to the home office and his own swift promotion. But such incidents become rarer as the world shrinks.

Admitting that conditions are changing and that the profession now calls for a somewhat different and more ductile type of man, it still is true that a nation is wise that opens careers to its educated and ambitious youth in the field of diplomacy and bases their promotion, remuneration and tenure on rules of sense and fair play. Only recently has this been the case in the United States; and the Monitor deems it a duty to herald every sign of change pointing toward elevation of the service and enlistment in it of youth of capacity and ideals. It may not be given to any one of them to duplicate the records of early diplomats like Franklin in France or at a later period Charles Francis Adams in Great Britain or Burlingame in China. But the place of the United States in international affairs now is so changed from that of a generation ago that, even with the greater concentration of authority and initiative in the secretary of state, it still is imperative that American representatives in the capitals of Europe and Asia and Latin America should be men tested by experience, and not laymen, however honorable or proficient, whose appointment is the settlement of a political debt or the registering of a President's liking.

Consequently, it is a satisfaction to run over the list of latest appointees to the diplomatic service, chiefly to minor places in Latin-American countries. They are not political "hacks," as in the old days men named by congressmen. All of them are graduates of leading American universities, and in some cases also they have studied in Europe. Several of them have had business experience or been in the consular service. They went through a rigid competitive examination. They are entering on what they expect and hope will be a life career.

The excellent workings of this new system are already apparent and some day will be indicated in the quality of the service of men holding the highest posts. World-tourists, when interviewed now, speak in quite an altered tone from that of a decade ago as to the morale and ability of American ministers and consuls. There may yet be room for much improvement, but the worst period is over.

LEADING governments of the world are doing much at present for the maintenance of good relations with each other, but in the final analysis of the international situation it is the people who decide to what extent existing friendships shall be further strengthened. Prof. Guglielmo Ferrero, the celebrated Italian historian, in a recent discussion about the military venture of his nation, says that where formerly monarchs and cabinets decreed war, now it is the people of the country who decide the issue. For this reason, he avers, it is the public that needs to be instructed as to the benefits of unhampered intercourse such as is possible only when nations are at peace with each other.

Although existing relations between the United States and the Latin-American countries are good, there seems to be plenty of room yet for a better understanding. The great industrial and commercial awakening of South America has recently directed attention to a lack in that enterprising territory of a satisfactory knowledge of the citizens of the republic of the north. It is scarcely commendable that in some of the large South American cities wrong statements are circulated at times intending to throw discredit upon the commercial integrity of the United States. Rivalry in business can not without some risk employ methods that breed anything but amity.

The vice-president of one of the largest American exporting concerns has recently returned from Argentina, where he went, as he said on his return, to discover for himself why more trade was not developing with the republic that should be one of his most important customers. He now states that Argentines generally know little about the people of the north. The government there is fully in harmony with the efforts of the United States to foster perpetual friendship, he found; but, as a whole, the people knew little and seemed to care little, for what was being done in their behalf in that direction.

Such a state of affairs can only be changed through individual initiative. Governments may do all in their power, but the public concerned do need to be aroused to active interest. As intercourse increases, however, as the educators of one section of America get in touch with the students of another, general enlightenment must follow. Professor Ferrero unquestionably hits the nail squarely on the head when he says that the issue lies with the people themselves.

THE very latest is the proposition to construct an underground canal with the view to economy, the overground area being so valuable. This project has to do with Long Island. What with elevated trains and aeroplane routes above, railroads, trolley lines and automobile speedways on the surface and subways and canals underground, the metropolitan district of the future will be a pleasant place to move into for business, perhaps, but a pleasanter place to move out of for comfort.

### Where Individual Efforts Count